

<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> PRIS </div> <h1 style="margin: 0;">DAILY REPORT</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">CONTENTS</h2>	<h2 style="margin: 0;"><i>People's Republic of China</i></h2>
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Vol I No 130

6 July 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

PEOPLE'S DAILY Comments On Poverty of U.S. Troops in Europe [26 Jun]	A 1	1/A6
Senate Approves Trade Agreement With Hungary	A 2	1/A7
U.S. Consumer Prices Continue To Rise in May	A 2	1/A7
Briefs: Ford Motor Company Researcher; Continental Corporation Delegation; Shaker Research Director; Visiting U.S. Professors; U.S. Scientific Delegation; U.S. Women's Basketball Team	A 2	1/A7

SOVIET UNION

Brezhnev Addresses CPSU Central Committee Plenum	A 4	1/A9
USSR Conducts Large Underground Nuclear Explosion	A 4	1/A9
Soviet Purchases of U.S. Corn Reported	A 5	1/A10
Malaysian Paper Cited on Soviet Sabotage of PRC-Japan Treaty	A 5	1/A10

NORTH ASIA

Fang I Meets Japanese Education Delegation	A 6	1/A11
Peking Revolutionary Committee Fetes Japanese Amity Group	A 6	1/A11
Japanese Communist Paper Appeals for Japan-PRC Treaty	A 7	1/A12
PEOPLE'S DAILY Raps Japan-ROK Design on Continental Shelf [28 Jun]	A 8	1/A13
DPRK Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae Receives PRC Delegation	A 8	1/A13
Struggle Against Pak Clique Continues in South Korea	A 9	1/A14

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCNA Report On 3 July PRC-SRV Negotiations	A 9	1/A14
SRV Obstructions Reported	A 10	1/B1
Li Hsien-nien Meets Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister	A 12	1/B3
Huang Hua Speaks at Banquet	A 12	1/B3
Hua Kuo-feng Greeted Independence of Solomon Islands	A 13	1/B4

SOUTH ASIA

NCNA Compares Chou En-lai, Keng Piao Visits to Sri Lanka	A 14	1/B5
Vice Minister of Communications Ends Pakistan Visit	A 15	1/B6

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NPC Leader Chi Peng-fei Begins Visit to Syria	A 16	1/B7
Arrival Statement	A 16	1/B7
Received by People's Council Head	A 16	1/B7
Syria's 'Remarkable' Economic Achievements Described	A 17	1/B8
Huang Hua Attends Burundi National Day Reception	A 18	1/B9

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Huang Hua Attends Venezuelan Embassy Reception
 Fang 1 Receives, Gives Dinner For Canadian Professor
 Chi Peng-fei Delegation Ends Visit to Canada

A 18 1/B9
 A 18 1/E8
 A 19 1/B10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yu Chiu-li's Report at National Finance-Trade Conference
 Li Hsien-nien, Others Attend National Supplies Conference
 National Seminar on Dialectics Opens in Peking
 Peking Reception Marks Opening of Public Auditoriums
 First Issue of New Finance-Trade Journal Published
 Mao's 1962 Talk Published in Pamphlet Form
 Power Industry Fulfills Semi-Annual Plan
 PEOPLE'S DAILY Publishes RED FLAG No 7 Table of Contents
 Correction to LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Article on Marxist Principles

E 1 1/B11
 E 15 1/C9
 E 14 1/C10
 E 14 1/C10
 E 14 1/C10
 E 15 1/C11
 E 15 1/C11
 E 15 1/C11
 E 15 1/C11

EAST REGION

Anhui Posthumously Rehabilitates Former Official Yao Ko
 Wan Li Attends Anhui CYL Committee Meeting
 Tieh Ying Addresses Chekiang Agricultural Science Conference
 Party Secretary in Chekiang's Lishui County Removed
 Chekiang Radio Warns Against High Temperatures in July
 Fukien Holds 'Learn-From-Taching' Conference
 FUKIEN DAILY Editorial [30 Jun]
 Fukien Holds Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs Work
 Kiangsi First Secretary Presides Over Education Conference
 Kiangsu Holds Conference on Urban Work Goals
 Kiangsu Reports January-May Industrial Achievements
 Shantung Holds Provincial People's Judicial Work Conference

G 1 1/C12
 G 2 1/C13
 G 5 1/C14
 G 5 1/D2
 G 6 1/D3
 G 7 1/D4
 G 9 1/D6
 G 10 1/D7
 G 11 1/D8
 G 12 1/D9
 G 14 1/D11
 G 15 1/D12

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HONAN DAILY on Publicizing, Studying General Task
 High Temperatures in Hupeh Will Affect Early Rice
 First Secretary at Kwangsi Peasants Association Plenum
 Kwangtung Holds Meeting To Study Mao's 1962 Talk
 Party Issues Circular
 Brief: Hupeh Coal Production; Hupeh Summer Grain; Hupeh
 Leaders Receive Athletes

H 1 1/D13
 H 1 1/D13
 H 2 1/D14
 H 2 1/D14
 H 3 1/E1
 H 4 1/E2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Szechwan Holds Farmland Capital Construction Conference
 Szechwan Attains Record Summer Harvest

J 1 1/B3
 J 1 1/B2

NORTH REGION

Liu Tzu-hou Attends Hopei Gang Criticism Meeting
 Tientsin Garrison Meetings Convey Hua Directive

K 1 1/E4
 K 3 1/E6

NORTHEAST REGION

Yang I-chen Addresses Reopened Heilungkiang CTP School
 LIAONING DAILY Reflects on Model Cadre Work Style

L 1 1/E7
 L 2 1/E9

I. 6 Jul 78

3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NORTHWEST REGION

Shensi Issues Regulations Concerning Rural Policies
Wang Feng Addresses Sinkiang Meeting on Mao 1962 Talk

M 1 1/E11
M 2 1/E12

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70

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1. 6 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

UNITED STATES

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON POVERTY OF U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE

HK051000Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Ying Chun [6601 2504]: "Why Are the U.S. Troops Stationed in Europe 'Impoverished'?"]

[Text] "U.S. troops are the new paupers of Europe."

The British FINANCIAL TIMES used this caption not long ago in describing the economic difficulty of the U.S. troops, especially the non-commissioned ranks with dependents, stationed in Europe. In comparing the past and present situations of the U.S. troops stationed in Europe, the paper wrote: "This generation of Germans, who in their youth had begged for chewing gum and chocolate from rich American troops, are donating food-stuffs today to economically troubled U.S. Army dependents."

How profoundly significant is this comparison.

At the end of World War II, Western Europe was wounded, scarred and unbearably destitute. It was ravaged toward the end of 1946 by severe cold and blizzards the like of which had not been encountered for a century. The disasters of war coupled with natural calamities made life very miserable for West Europeans suffering from hunger and cold.

Just then the United States, which had grown rich from war profits, appeared in Western Europe as a benefactor. Under the cover of the "Marshall Plan," there was an influx into Europe of powdered U.S. milk, Coca Cola, cigarettes, inferior textiles and other surplus materials. Pampered U.S. soldiers, with their pockets bulging with highly popular greenbacks, spent their money freely in quest of pleasures in a poverty-stricken Western Europe.

However, times have changed, and the present can no longer be compared with the past. The U.S. dollar today has fallen greatly and the economy of Western Europe is developing daily. The former high-riding U.S. troops stationed in Europe are now called the "new paupers" by the West European press.

According to the British FINANCIAL TIMES, the U.S. troops and their dependents in West Germany, where most U.S. troops in Europe are stationed, can just barely pass the "poverty" point. Although some people can still get allowances and subsidies from the army occupation authorities, their incomes still fall short of expenditures, and they are "having a hard time." As for the more than 16,000 dependents of the "lower ranks" not entitled to financial assistance, things are even worse. Because of the high cost of living, wives are forced to work to make ends meet. Because some U.S. Army dependents live far from bases, they can hardly afford the carfare to go shopping in the army commissary and have had to accept donations and gifts from the West German people.

What has brought about this change in the situation of the U.S. troops stationed in Europe and what does this change mean?

"When \$1 could be exchanged for 4 marks, a U.S. corporal earned more money than a German bank manager."

"When \$1 dollar is exchanged for 2.5 marks," one has to live a bit "meagerly." "When \$1 dollar is exchanged for 2 marks...it is very difficult to survive."

The FINANCIAL TIMES believes the constant devaluation of the U.S. dollar is an important cause of this change.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 2

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

After the war and following the deepening of the capitalist economic crisis, the actual strength of the U.S. economy continued to decline. The great increase in the adverse international balance of payments, the huge outward drain of U.S. dollars and the abrupt fall of gold reserves have caused the U.S. dollar to drop drastically. In comparing 1950 with 1975 for example, the total gold reserves of the United States fell from \$22.8 billion to \$11.6 billion and the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar dropped by more than half. In contrast, the economic strength of West Europe markedly improved. In the past 27 years, the gold and foreign currency reserves of West Germany, England and France have increased 14 times and are now equivalent to 5.5 times that of the United States. For the sake of upholding the position of the U.S. dollar, the United States now has no alternative but to borrow several billion U.S. dollars from West German banks. The changes in the situation of U.S. troops stationed in Europe is precisely a result of the decline of the U.S. dollar.

SENATE APPROVES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

05301652Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jun (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate approved the Hungary-U.S. trade agreement on June 27, according to press reports here. Earlier the U.S. House of Representatives had approved this agreement.

Put into effect, the agreement will eliminate discriminating trade measures which exist at present between the two countries and ensure "most-favoured-nation" treatment between them.

The agreement was signed here on March 17 by the Hungarian minister of foreign trade, Jozsef Biro, and the U.S. ambassador to Hungary, Philip Kaiser.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE IN MAY

05011617Y Peking NCNA in English 1611 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Labour Department announced yesterday that U.S. consumer prices in May soared 0.9 percent, an annual rate of 10.8 percent, and the worker's purchasing power was eroded by 1.3 percent during the month, according to reports from Washington. According to U.S. Labour Department statistics, food and beverage prices rose 1.5 percent in May, beef prices rose 2.5 percent; fresh fruits, 6.3 percent; fresh vegetables, 7.5 percent; housing costs 1.0 percent; and transportation costs, 0.7 percent.

U.S. consumer prices have been increasing at substantial rates since January this year. In the most recent three months, consumer prices increased at an annual rate of 11.3 percent compared with a price rise of 6.8 percent for last year. The consumer price index stood at 193.3 in May. This means that goods and services that cost 100 dollars in 1967 were priced at 193.3 in May.

BRIEFS

FORD MOTOR COMPANY RESEARCHER--Peking, 27 Jun--Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, today dined Charles C. Wang, principal research physicist of the Scientific Research Laboratory of the Ford Motor Company, and his wife and children. Charles C. Wang is here for academic exchanges. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1815 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW]

1. 6 Jul 78

A 3

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTINENTAL CORPORATION DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Jun--Keng Tao-ming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, today met with a delegation of the Continental Corporation of the United States led by John B. Ricker, chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the corporation. The delegation arrived here on June 25 for business talks at the invitation of the People's Insurance Company of China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW]

SHAKER RESEARCH DIRECTOR--Peking, 23 Jun--Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association, and his wife gave a luncheon here today in honour of Dr Coda H.T. Pan, technical director of the Shaker Research Corporation, his wife Vivian Y.C. Chang and their children. The guests arrived here on June 18 after touring Canton, Shanghai and Hangchow. While in China, Dr Pan had meetings with his friends and relatives and held academic exchanges. Dr Pan and his family were guests of honour at a dinner given by Yueh Tai-heng, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW]

VISITING U.S. PROFESSORS--Peking, 24 Jun--Ko Po-nien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with Allen Whiting, professor at the University of Michigan, U.S.A. In the evening, Vice-President Ko Po-nien gave a banquet in honour of the American guest. The professor arrived here on June 18 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW] Peking, 28 Jun--Vice-Minister of Education Li Chi this evening dined Associate Professor Duo-liang Lin of the State University of New York of the United States, and his wife Shiang Chien Lin. The professor has come to give lectures at the invitation of Tsinghua University. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW] Canton, 26 Jun--American professors B.N. Gerwick and T.Y. Ling, specialists in prepressed concrete, and their wives wound up their visit to China and left here via Shumchun today. The professors arrived in Peking on June 8 at the invitation of the Chinese Society of Civil Engineering. While in China, they visited Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Kucilin and Canton. Mao I-sheng, president of the Chinese Society of Civil Engineering, gave a banquet in their honour. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0856 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW] Peking, 2 Jul--Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a dinner for American friend William H. Hinton here this evening. Hsiang Nan, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-building, was present on the occasion. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW]

U.S. SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION--Peking, 29 Jun--Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association, gave a dinner for a delegation of "Science For the People" from the United States of America here this evening. The American guests arrived in China on June 4 at the invitation of the Scientific and Technical Association. They had visited southern China before coming to Peking. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW]

U.S. WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM--Peking, 27 Jun--A United States women's basketball team met the Chinese national team in the opening match of its China tour here this evening. The match was played in a friendly atmosphere. After the visitors' China tour, both teams will go to Japan to play in a tournament between teams from China, Japan, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Present were Li Meng-hua, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, Mou Tso-yun, leading member of the Chinese Basketball Association, Mrs Lea Flarski, the U.S. team leader, and Philip T. Lincoln Jr, first secretary of the U.S. Liaison Office in China. [Peking NCNA in English 1857 GMT 27 Jun 78 OW]

I. 6 Jul 78

A 4

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET UNION

BREZHNEV ADDRESSES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OWO51618Y Peking, NCNA in English 1608 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held a plenum on July 3 and 4 to discuss agriculture, according to TASS. Leonid Brezhnev delivered a report -- "On the Further Development of Soviet Agriculture"-- at the plenum. A corresponding resolution was adopted.

In the more than ten years since Brezhnev came to power, agricultural policy has been readjusted several times and over 277,000 million rubles allocated to agriculture, yet many problems remain unresolved and output unstable with a sluggish growth rate. Eight out of the 13 years since the March plenum of 1965, which allegedly was to "initiate the beginning of a Leninist policy on agriculture," witnessed a decline in grain production. The consequences of the grave crop failures of 1972 and 1975 have not yet been eliminated. Thus Brezhnev deemed it necessary to hold another plenum to discuss the development of agriculture.

Brezhnev admitted in his report that in the first two years of the tenth five-year plan, the total output value of farming and livestock-breeding and the output of certain products fell short of their targets. He said: "At present there is not enough grain, particularly in fodder, and the growth of demand for grain is faster than that of grain output. In certain years grain output fluctuated greatly, adversely affecting livestock-breeding." He said: "In the last two years, total agricultural output in a number of regions in the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan as well as in Moldavia, Latvia and Kirghizia was below the planned targets. Agricultural production in a number of regions increased very little or even decreased. Among them are Tambov, Orel, Lipetsk, Chelyabinsk, Odessa, Pavlodar and Turgai regions." "In fact, the per hectare grain yield in Krasnodar Territory, Penza, Kurgan and Ural regions has not increased."

Because of the 1972 and 1975 crop failures, many Soviet collective and state farms found themselves in an "extremely difficult situation" and heavily in debt. To ease their burden, Brezhnev wrote off 7,300 million rubles of their debt and granted them a 13-year moratorium for another 4,000-million-rubles of credit. The situation of livestock-breeding is even worse. Brezhnev urged that increasing meat production be regarded as a task of primary importance. He demanded that the whole party, all ministries and departments concerned and leaders of collective and state farms as well as all agricultural labourers turn their attention to this field, for the present level of livestock-breeding falls short of the fast growing needs.

USSR CONDUCTS LARGE UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

OWO51612Y Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union today set off its second strongest underground nuclear explosion so far this year in the Semipalatinsk area in western Siberia, AP reported quoting the Uppsala Seismological Institute in Sweden. The blast, the fifth Soviet test of the year, was recorded at 02:47 GMT by the institute with a 6.7 Richter magnitude. The Soviet underground explosion last June 11, measured a Richter strength of 6.8 was the fourth and largest so far this year.

1. 6 Jul 78

A 5

IRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOVIET PURCHASES OF U.S. CORN REPORTED

09501726Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Jun (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has bought an additional 200,000 metric tons of corn (maize) from the U.S. according to a report from Washington quoting an announcement made by the U.S. Agriculture Department on June 27.

The Soviet Union has bought 14.1 million metric tons of grain from the U.S. for the 1977-78 supply year ending September 30.

An article carried in the West German paper DIE WELT on June 26 said that the total value of U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in 1977 stood at 1,600 million dollars, of which wheat, maize, soya beans and rice accounted for more than 1,000 million dollars. The U.S. Commerce Department estimated that total value of U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in 1978 will reach about 2,000 million dollars, of which grain (15 million tons) will account for 1,600 million dollars. DIE WELT pointed out in the same article that exports of U.S. industrial goods to the Soviet Union have been decreasing: They stood at 819 million dollars in 1976, 586 million in 1977, and it was estimated that the figure will drop to about 400 million dollars this year.

MALAYSIAN PAPER CITED ON SOVIET SABOTAGE OF IRC-JAPAN TREATY

09041648Y Peking NCNA in English 1623 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Malaysian newspaper KUANG HUA YIT PAO in an editorial on July 1 denounced Soviet social-imperialism for exerting pressure on Japan to prevent the conclusion of the China-Japan friendship treaty.

Moscow has never ceased applying pressure on Japan to prevent her from signing a friendship treaty with China, the editorial notes. When Tokyo and Peking agreed to renew negotiations on the treaty in early July, the Kremlin served a warning on Japan with the obvious intent of holding her back by means of threat and intimidation. The Kremlin's warning is a self-confession that it is a hegemonic power. It helps people see through its hypocrisy.

The recent series of Soviet military exercises in the Pacific are all directed against the renewed negotiations between Japan and China. Moscow is obviously afraid of a situation of Japan-China friendship in Asia.

It says: "Not long ago, the Soviet Union made public the draft treaty of good neighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan. The target was the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and China." "While refusing to return to Japan her four northern islands, the Soviet Union demanded that the Fukuda cabinet conclude the proposed treaty of good neighbourliness and cooperation. Naturally this was rejected by the latter."

The editorial notes that in the past decade and more, the Soviet Union has adopted a strategy based on the "Asian collective security system" to make its way into Asia. "This is followed by coercion and cajolery to prevent Japan from concluding the proposed Japan-China treaty of friendship. These facts clearly reveal Moscow's hegemonic intent," it says.

6 JUL 78

A 6

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FANG I MEETS JAPANESE EDUCATION DELEGATION

OWO50850Y Peking NCNA in English 0844 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with the friendship delegation from Waseda University, Japan, led by Sukenaga Murai, president of the university, with Professor Hikotaro Ando as deputy leader and secretary general.

Vice-Premier Fang I extended his warm welcome to the noted Japanese scholars, scientists and professors sent by the university on the friendly visit to China, and thanked them for the many lectures they had given in China. "Your lectures are very helpful to us," Vice-Premier Fang I said. Delegation Leader Sukenaga Murai said, "we hope our academic exchanges will make the relations between our two countries more friendly and cordial."

Present on the occasion were Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the association, and Li Chung, deputy department director of the Ministry of Education.

PEKING REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE PETES JAPANESE AMITY GROUP

OWO41952Y Peking NCNA in English 1933 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a reception here this evening to welcome the Japan-China friendship group led by Hisao Kuroda, chairman of the Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association. The over 400 members of this group, which was sent by the Japan-China Friendship Association, came from various circles in western Japan and other areas. The majority of them are members of the Japan-China Friendship Association, the oldest being 83 years of age.

Present at the reception were Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chu Tu-nan, advisor to the China-Japan Friendship Association; Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the association; and Li Chuan-chung, deputy general-manager of the China International Travel Service.

Vice-Chairman Wang Hsiao-i and group leader Hisao Kuroda spoke at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. Wang Hsiao-i expressed his respect to Mr. Hisao Kuroda, noting that at 79, he still personally led a group to China in disregard of the trouble and fatigue. Wang Hsiao-i went on: "Mr. Hisao Kuroda is a familiar and respected old friend of the Chinese people. Since 1954, he has been to China on over 20 occasions and has cemented a profound friendship with the Chinese people and made a tremendous contribution to the development of China-Japan friendship." He expressed his belief that the group's current visit would make new and still greater contributions to the furtherance of the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

In his speech, Mr. Hisao Kuroda thanked the host for his warm and enthusiastic speech. He said that rapid progress had been made in the friendly relations between the people of Japan and China this year and that there were prospects for further expansion.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

On the proposed treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries, he said: "Here, I cannot but mention foreign interference. While interfering with the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the Soviet Union is coming up with the so-called good neighbourhood and cooperation treaty and attempts to impose it on others. I believe that this scheme of the Soviet Union is doomed to failure. I am convinced that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty will surely be signed in near future."

"At this time," he went on, "I deem it significant for us to visit your country in a large group. China is striving for the accomplishment of the four modernizations. We will bring home a correct knowledge of China which we have acquired from what we have seen and heard in your country, and spread it far and wide among the Japanese people. In so doing, I am sure we will be able to deepen the mutual understanding of the two people and make a new contribution to the Japan-China friendship."

At the reception, artists from the Tungfang Song and Dance Ensemble performed for the Japanese friends.

The group arrived here today after touring to Luta and Shenyang.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PAPER APPEALS FOR JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OWO51811Y Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 July (HSINHUA)-- JINMIN SHIMPO, organ of the Provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Leftist), today appealed editorially to the Japanese people to strive for the early conclusion of the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and fight against the sabotage of Soviet social-imperialism.

The editorial says that today when the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, have reached out their aggressive hands in Europe, Africa, Asia and all corners of the world and when Japan is confronted with increased threat and interference, the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is of far-reaching significance not only to the lasting amity between Japan and China but to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It says, we strongly demand that the Fukuda Cabinet immediately sign the proposed treaty and urge once again all personages to surmount every difficulty and step up the struggle to achieve this end.

Soviet social-imperialism, it continues, has lately intensified its intimidation of the Japanese Government. It conducted large-scale landing exercises on Etorofu Island, betraying its hegemonism and its wild ambitions to invade Japan.

The editorial concludes by saying that to bring about the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the Japanese working class and other people should thoroughly expose the obstruction put up by Soviet social-imperialism and the reactionary forces at home and wage resolute struggle against them. They should also press unflinchingly the Fukuda cabinet to sign the treaty immediately with the anti-hegemony clause in the text.

1. 6 Jul 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY RAPS JAPAN-ROK DESIGN ON CONTINENTAL SHELF

HK041037Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY IN Chinese 28 Jun 78 p 5 HK

[Article by Jen Ti [0088 6611]: "China's Continental Shelf Cannot Be Violated"]

[Text] Ignoring public opinion at home and abroad and disregarding the solemn position repeatedly voiced by the Chinese Government, the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities exchanged instruments on 22 June on the ratification of a so-called "Japan-Republic of Korea Agreement On Joint Development of the Continental Shelf." Behind China's back, the Japanese Government and the South Korean authorities unilaterally designated a vast area of the Continental Shelf in the East China Sea a so-called Japan-Republic of Korea "Joint Development Zone." This is an overt infringement on China's sovereignty and an incident that will damage the friendly relations between China and Japan.

The Continental Shelf in the East China Sea is 300 to 400 kilometers wide from east to west and about 1,000 kilometers in length from north to south. It has a total area of several hundred thousand square kilometers. It is rich in oil, natural gas and other mineral resources.

Judging by its geographical and geological features, the Continental Shelf in the East China sea is a natural extension of the China mainland and China has complete sovereignty over this shelf. The resources of China's Continental Shelf cannot be violated by other people.

Based on the principle of the Continental Shelf being a natural extension of the mainland, the PRC Government has on numerous occasions issued statements to the effect that PRC sovereignty over the Continental Shelf in the East China Sea is inviolable and the division of any parts of this shelf which involve other countries should be decided upon through consultation between China and the countries concerned. However, the Japanese Government fundamentally ignored the solemn position of the PRC Government and actually exchanged instruments on the ratification of the so-called "Japan-Republic of Korea Agreement On Joint Development of the Continental Shelf." In this regard, our government lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government on 26 June against this infringement upon Chinese sovereignty. It solemnly reiterated that the so-called "Japan-Republic of Korea Agreement On Joint Development of the Continental Shelf" is completely illegal, null and void, and should any country or private person undertake development activities in the so-called "Joint Development Zone" demarcated by the "agreement," they must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising there from.

The Chinese people are very angry with the Japanese Government for taking such actions aimed at infringing upon China's sovereignty and damaging the development of relations between the two countries. The Chinese and Japanese peoples are determined to continue their friendship for generations to come and any action detrimental to the interests of the peoples of the two countries will be condemned by history.

DPK VICE PREMIER KYE UNG-TAE RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW030756Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--Kye Ung-tae, vice premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received here this afternoon a visiting basketball delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security. He had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation. Among those present on the Korean side were: Choe Won-ik, minister, Ko Kwan-pong, vice-minister, of public security; Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance.

1. 6 Jul 78

A 2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

China's Ambassador in Chin-hsien was also present. After the meeting, the vice-premier and all others present watched friendship matches between the Pyongyang men's and women's basketball teams and the Chinese Public Security Ministry teams. The Pyongyang men's and women's teams won 80:79 and 110:69 respectively.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 16. The Chinese teams played friendship matches with the Korean Annokyang teams on June 18. The Korean teams won over the Chinese teams.

STRUGGLE AGAINST PAK CLIQUE CONTINUES IN SOUTH KOREA

OW011509Y Peking: NCHA in English 1520 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (REINHOA)--Students and people in South Korea are continuing their struggle against the Pak Chong-hui clique, according to press reports from Seoul. Following the demonstration by 1,500 students on June 12, several hundred students demonstrated on June 26, in front of the central hall. Their (yell) won the support of town dwellers and the number of demonstrators increased to three to four thousand. They shouted slogans such as "abolish the 'revitalized' constitution" and "guarantee democracy and freedom." They strongly denounced the dictatorial rule of the Pak Chong-hui clique. The reactionary authorities sent several hundred police to suppress the demonstration. Despite this, the demonstrators resisted fiercely and continued the demonstration. Dozens of arrests were made during the struggle.

Eleven professors in Chonam University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, issued a statement the same day condemning the reactionary "Charter of National Education" put out by the Pak Chong-hui clique.

Prior to this, over 150 workers in the Iljin Electric Industrial Company Ltd. in Songnam, Kyonggi Province, argued for back wages. They went on strike from June 20.

In a recent commentary, NODONG SINMUN expressed support for the struggle of the South Korean students and people. It pointed out that the Pak Chong-hui clique must immediately stop the suppression and unconditionally release all the students and people who had been illegally arrested and imprisoned.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCHA REPORT ON 5 JULY PRC-SRV NEGOTIATIONS

OW091509Y Peking: NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1554 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Jul--According to an NCHA reporter, the 11th [as received] session of negotiations between the Chinese and Vietnamese on the question of bringing back persecuted Chinese residents from Vietnam on Chinese ships was held in Hanoi on 5 July. Speaking at the session, a representative of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam exposed the evil acts of the Vietnamese authorities of, on one hand, creating rings upon rings of obstacles preventing the Chinese ships from fulfilling their mission of bringing home the persecuted Chinese nationals and, on the other hand, continuing to expel Overseas Chinese from Vietnam; of on one hand, adopting all possible means to delay the negotiation and, on the other hand, creating public opinion in a big way in a vain attempt to shift the blame of delaying the negotiations onto the Chinese side.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy to Vietnam pointed out in his speech that due to the unreasonable attitude of the Vietnamese side, the negotiations on bringing back the persecuted Chinese nationals on Chinese ships have made no progress. He said: It must also be pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities still continue to carry out the policy of discriminating against, ostracizing, persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals. Ignoring the aspirations and demands of the Chinese nationals in Haiphong, Hanoi and other places, the Vietnamese authorities have set a deadline for them to leave and have even cancelled their household registrations, food ration coupons and work permits, thus causing a great deal of difficulty to them. Even now the Vietnamese side still slanders and denounces the Chinese side for instigating, deceiving and forcing large numbers of so-called "Hoa people" to return to China. Such lies fabricated by the Vietnamese authorities are very ridiculous.

The representative of the Chinese Embassy to Vietnam said: The Chinese Government's policy concerning Chinese nationals residing abroad has always been consistent. We have explained on several occasions that even under the current serious conditions of the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign by the Vietnamese authorities, the Chinese Embassy continues unceasingly to educate and encourage those Chinese nationals who are qualified to reside in Vietnam to remain in Vietnam, to maintain friendly relations with the Vietnamese people and to contribute their share to strengthening the friendship between the people of the two countries. The work regarding the Chinese nationals accomplished by the Chinese Embassy has always been aboveboard. It is futile for the Vietnamese side to defend their own anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign.

The representative of the Chinese side noted in his statement the total lack of a serious attitude by the Vietnamese side and the Vietnamese tactics in delaying the negotiations. He said that the Chinese Embassy sent a note on 24 June to the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam, advancing further proposals concerning the bringing home, by ships sent from China, of Chinese nationals in distress in Vietnam. This fully demonstrates that the Chinese attitude is one of actively taking the initiative and of seeking truth from facts. It is regrettable that instead of seriously studying our proposals and making active responses to these proposals, the Vietnamese side has treated them lightly and completely negated them. At the same time, it is playing tricks with public opinion in order to slander the Chinese side for delaying the negotiations in a vain attempt to shift the responsibility to the Chinese side for the stalemated talks. The purpose of such propaganda to deliberately distort facts is obviously to confuse public opinion at home and abroad and once again place obstacles to carrying out the negotiations.

The representative of the Chinese side emphatically pointed out that the ships we sent for bringing back Chinese nationals have waited outside the territorial waters of Vietnam for many days, the work teams to be sent to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City have made their preparations and are ready to depart at any time, and the Chinese nationals persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities are anxiously expecting us to bring them home. However, the Vietnamese side has repeatedly set up obstacles to the negotiations and caused delays again and again. It is our hope that the Vietnamese side will quickly change its hypocritical attitude and deal with the negotiations seriously and earnestly in order for the two sides to reach agreement as soon as possible and in order for the work of bringing home--on ships sent by China--of Chinese nationals in distress to proceed smoothly.

SRV Obstructions Reported

OW052324Y Peking NCNA in English 2021 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities, while putting up obstructions to the negotiations for bringing home the victimized Chinese nationals in ships sent by China, are continuing the persecution of Overseas Chinese and their expulsion from border areas.

one of the measures taken by the Vietnamese authorities is, disregarding the aspirations and requests of the Chinese nationals, to order them to leave within a definite time limit and take away their residential certificates, food cards and identity books. Some Chinese residents revealed that the Vietnamese authorities recently sent public security personnel to homes of some overseas Chinese in Haiphong, to notify them to pack up their luggage and leave Vietnam within a definite time limit, no matter they have handed in applications to return to China or not. The Vietnamese authorities said repeatedly that they would give facilities to "Chinese" who want to return by ship. But, in fact, the public security personnel on the instruction of the Vietnamese authorities told the Chinese residents who had sent in applications for returning to China that the Vietnamese Government will send them by car to the border from Haiphong for them to enter China. However, after giving the notification, the Vietnamese authorities wilfully took away all certificates of these Chinese residents. To Chinese nationals ready to board ships sent from China, Vietnamese personnel spread tales that "Chinese ships will not come at all!" They even fabricated rumours, saying that "China has plotted to explode ships; it is dangerous to go by ship!" Evidently this is intended to impede the bringing home of victimised Chinese residents from Vietnam in ships sent by China. Some Chinese residents asked what would happen if they could not leave within a definite time limit? To this the Vietnamese public security personnel replied: "Punishment will be meted out according to law." Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have informed scores of Chinese residents in Hanoi to return to China within a definite time limit.

Still worse was the fact that of late, the Vietnamese public security organs after interrogating a number of overseas Chinese abruptly arrested under trumped-up "charges" those who had made return-home applications in Hanoi, three overseas Chinese who had made such applications to the Chinese Embassy and had obtained return-home identity cards were arrested. In Ho Chi Minh City, the Vietnamese authorities said that any "Vietnamese of Chinese origin" who wanted to go back to China could do so by filling in a return-home application form. However, many overseas Chinese were secretly arrested or suddenly "disappeared" soon after they filled in such application forms.

A victimised returnee who came back on July 1 said that the Vietnamese authorities lately rounded up large numbers of overseas Chinese teachers in Ho Chi Minh City and their whereabouts are still unknown. A returned driver said that every night since June 4, the Vietnamese authorities in Ho Chi Minh City called out 60 to 100 cars to seize Chinese residents and then send them to "new economic zones." He himself drove for this purpose on four occasions. On the night of June 5 alone, more than 600 people were forced out of their homes. The car he drove was packed with 25 people. Every car was escorted by four armed Vietnamese public security men or militiamen.

Besides, the Vietnamese authorities have sent from provincial cities and towns work teams and large numbers of young people to the villages of Chinese communities in North Vietnam provinces bordering China. According to returned Chinese residents, the Vietnamese authorities have recently sent many Vietnamese youth to live among cooperatives and brigades of Chinese community and those assigned to Mong Cai and Quang Ha districts totalled 20,000 people. Some unidentified persons who came to the villages of the Chinese community broke into the homes of Chinese residents threatened them in every way, and even robbed of their belongings, so as to expel them.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 12

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mid-June, the Vietnamese authorities have sent armed forces and militiamen to station in the villages of Chinese community to watch Chinese peasants and even forbid them to harvest their crops. When peasant Yang Chen-cheng argued with people sent by the Vietnamese authorities, the latter hit Yang's son with a pitchfork, shouting: "The higher level has sent us here!" The Vietnamese authorities professed again and again their "sincerity" in negotiations. However, stark-facts have once again laid bare their hypocritical features.

LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS PAPUA NEW GUINEA FOREIGN MINISTER

OWO51304Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ebia Olewale, minister for foreign affairs and trade from Papua New Guinea and his party here this afternoon.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien conveyed to Minister Ebia Olewale the regards of Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and of himself for Prime Minister Somare. He said that the relations between China and Papua New Guinea had always been good. He extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Papua New Guinea on their visit to China.

Minister Ebia Olewale said that his current visit to China was successful. He conveyed to Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien the regards of Prime Minister Somare, the government and people of Papua New Guinea to Premier Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders. He expressed the wish that the friendly relations between the two countries would further develop.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua and Wang Hai-jung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Pei Chien-chang, Chinese ambassador to Papua New Guinea; and leading members of departments concerned Liu Ho-lin, An Tung, Chu Chi-chen and Kao Chien-chung.

Huang Hua Speaks at Banquet

OWO51635Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ebia Olewale, minister for foreign affairs and trade from Papua New Guinea, gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Li Ming, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council For the Promotion of International Trade; Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and Pei Chien-chang, Chinese ambassador to Papua New Guinea.

In his toast, Minister Ebia Olewale said: "I am more than satisfied that the relationship between our countries has developed on a firm basis of mutual understanding, friendship and respect in the last few years. The fruitful and constructive discussions I have had with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Huang Hua and Minister Li Chiang have indicated further to me that both our countries can look forward to a long-term mutually beneficial relationship."

I. 6 Jul 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He pointed out that Papua New Guinea is a Pacific country. "We in the Pacific do not wish to see any form of superpower rivalry in the region. This will be opposed at every possible opportunity. We wish to see the Pacific region a zone of peace and neutrality. This has been strongly emphasized by the Pacific countries in the South Pacific Forum and the United Nations. But superpowers do not seem to heed these concerns of the small countries. Since the number of independent countries in the Pacific is increasing, I am confident that there will be a much 'louder' and effective voice of the Pacific region," he added.

The minister of Papua New Guinea said: "Papua New Guinea has been watching recent developments in the international field with deep concern.

We are committed to a foreign policy that must serve the interests of the three million citizens of Papua New Guinea both at the present and in the future."

He stated: "We do not see ourselves involved in superpower rivalry." "We wish to strive for and encourage peace, friendship and understanding in our dealings with all countries," he added.

In reply, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "Your Excellency, although this is your first visit to China, it is most gratifying to note that our talks in the past two days have progressed very smoothly in a sincere atmosphere of mutual trust, for our two sides have the genuine desire and wish to enhance our friendship, and we hold that each country has the right safeguard national independence and sovereignty and favour the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among Asian and Pacific countries with a view to safeguarding peace and security in our region. In our talks, both sides expressed satisfaction at the friendly relations existing between the two countries as well as the wish to deepen these relations through increased exchanges, trade and economic and technological cooperation. Your excellency's visit gave a new impetus to the strengthening of relations between us."

Members of Minister Ebia Olewale's party were present at the banquet.

HUA KUO-FENG GREET'S INDEPENDENCE OF SOLOMON ISLANDS

OWO60958Y Peking NCNA in English 0850 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Solomon Islands decided to proclaim independence tomorrow. Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message to Peter Kenilorea, prime minister of the Solomon Islands, congratulating him on the independence of his country and informing him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize the Solomon Islands. The message reads:

On behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, I would like to extend our warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Solomon Islands on the proclamation of the independence of the Solomon Islands. I also wish to take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize the Solomon Islands. May the Solomon Islands enjoy prosperity and its people well-being, may the friendship between the peoples of China and the Solomon Islands develop continuously.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH ASIA

NCNA COMPARES CHOU EN-LAI, KENG PIAO VISITS TO SRI LANKA

OW031548Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondents Hu Hsiu-ya and Li Cheng]

[Text] Colombo, 3 Jul--In the famous Peradeniya Botanical Garden in Kandy grows a crape-myrtle tree which was planted by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai during his first visit to Sri Lanka in 1957.

On June 23rd this year, a moving scene was played out when the Chinese vice-premier, Keng Piao in the company of the Sri Lankan foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed, visited this tree. In the more than twenty years that have elapsed since this tree was planted, it has matured, braving the hot equatorial sun and the tropical storms which sweep in from the Indian Ocean. Standing strong and upright, it symbolizes both the great image of Premier Chou En-lai and the developing friendship between the Chinese and the people of Sri Lanka--a friendship that is daily consolidated in the course of the Sri Lankan people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Growing very near the myrtle is another tree planted by Premier Chou's close comrade-in-arms, Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, during her Sri Lanka visit last year. This tree symbolizes that the China-Sri Lanka friendship will grow from generation to generation.

The Chinese and Sri Lankan people have a long history of friendship. When President Jayawardene met Vice-Premier Keng Piao on June 22, he mentioned with delight some stories concerning the visits made by some venerated Sri Lankan and Chinese Buddhist monks to each other's country in ancient times.

In January 1950, Sri Lanka recognized the People's Republic of China only three months after the latter's birth. In October, 1952, Sri Lanka became the first Asian country to break the imperialist "embargo" by signing a trade agreement with China. In December of the same year, the historic five-year trade agreement on the exchange of rubber and rice was concluded between the two countries. The Chinese and Sri Lankan "flowers of friendship" have been flourishing and blossoming for the past twenty years and more. The exchanges of visits by leaders of the two countries have cemented this solidarity and friendship. Chinese visitors in particular are, deeply moved by how warmly the memory of the respected and beloved Chinese Premier Chou En-lai lives in the minds of the Sri Lankan people.

In carrying out Chairman Mao Tsetung's revolutionary diplomatic line, Premier Chou En-lai visited Sri Lanka twice during his life time. Both in 1957 and 1964, he travelled the length and breadth of the country and made extensive contacts with the Sri Lankan people. He was warmly welcomed wherever he went. On June 23 when Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his entourage rested in a small town on the way to Kandy, a Sri Lanka friend, with obvious pleasure, told the Chinese visitors that Premier Chou En-lai had also made a short stay in the town. He described vividly how Premier Chou drank cool and delicious coconut milk, how, while holding a small child in his arms, he chatted with a girl selling cashew nuts, and later posed for a photograph with them. When Vice-Premier Keng's convoy entered Kandy City, the citizens came out from the shops, factories, schools and government institutions to give him and the other Chinese visitors a rousing welcome, just as they had thronged and lined the roads to welcome Premier Chou En-lai years ago.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

On June 24, Vice-Premier Keng Piao paid a visit to the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall situated to the southeast of Colombo City. This was a present which Premier Chou En-lai, on behalf of the Chinese Government had promised to give to the people of Sri Lanka in 1964 to meet their needs. This hall also stands for the friendship between China and Sri Lanka. A friend told us that the Sri Lankan people had been eagerly looking forward to the arrival of Premier Chou for the inauguration of the hall in 1975. They regreted very much that the premier was not able to come.

The Chinese vice-premier and his party also visited the memorial museum of S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike. Among the photographs exhibited in the museum, are photos showing both of Premier Chou's visits to Sri Lanka. Looking at a photograph showing Premier Chou standing and making a speech in the rain, a Sri Lanka friend accompanying the Chinese guests described the stirring scene when Premier Chou addressed a mass meeting in the Independence Square in Colombo in 1957.

A heavy shower poured down unexpectedly on that day. A Sri Lanka official opened an umbrella to give shelter to Premier Chou. Premier Chou humbly declined to accept. Disregarding the fact that his clothes had been soaked by the rain, Premier Chou continued to finish his speech and was applauded and cheered by all the people present. Up to this day, people here eulogize Premier Chou in memory of this event despite its having taken place over twenty years ago.

Premier Chou made great contributions to the friendship between China and Sri Lanka. This friendship has been further consolidated by the visit of Vice-Premier Keng. Taking his farewell to the Chinese vice-premier, the Sri Lankan foreign minister, A.C.S. Hameed said: "Your visit will be recorded in history. Your visit cemented and strengthened the friendship between our two countries."

VICE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS ENDS PAKISTAN VISIT

OW301700Y Peking NUNA in English 1653 GMT 30 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Jun (HSINHUA)--Pan Chi, deputy head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-minister of communications, and some members of the delegation left here today for home via Karachi after a friendly visit to Pakistan. Major General Mohammad Saadat Ali, engineer in chief of the Pakistan army, and Major General G.S. Butt, director general of the Frontier Works Organization, saw the Chinese guests off at the airport.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao and other diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

Yesterday evening, Major General Butt gave a banquet in honour of Pan Chi and other Chinese guests.

From June 22 to 26 Vice-Minister Pan Chi and his party visited Chinese workers who helped build the Karakoram Highway in northern Pakistan to the warm welcome of Chinese and Pakistan roadbuilders.

On June 28 and 29 the Chinese guests visited a number of factories built with Chinese aid in the vicinity of Islamabad and were accorded warm welcome and cordial hospitality by Pakistan friends and Chinese experts.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 16

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NPC LEADER CHI PENG-FEI BEGINS VISIT TO SYRIA

Arrival Statement

OW051921Y Peking NCNA in English 1850 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his wife Hsu Han-ping arrived here this morning by special plane to pay a friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Mahmud Hadid, president of the Syrian People's Council. He was accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Deputy President of the Syrian People's Council Muhammad 'Abd al-Jamus. Two Syrian children presented bouquets to him and his wife to extend their warm welcome to the distinguished Chinese guests. Chinese Ambassador to Syria Tsao Ko-chiang and representatives of the Chinese experts and students in Syria were also present.

In a written statement issued at the airport, the vice-chariman said, "Today, I am most happy to have the opportunity of coming to the Syrian Arab Republic for a friendly visit. My colleagues and I would like to express our deep gratitude to our friends here for their warm and friendly welcome. I wish to take this opportunity to convey to the Government and people of Syria the cordial greetings of the Government and people of China.

"Syria is one of the first Arab countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. During the twenty years and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our friendly relations and cooperation have developed steadily in all fields. History proves that the friendship between our two countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence can stand the test of time, and that there are very broad and bright prospects for its development.

"I am very glad that during my current visit in Syria I shall have the opportunity of meeting Syrian State and Government leaders to exchange sentiments of friendship, exchange views on issues of common interest to both sides and get first-hand knowledge about the life and constructive work of the Syrian people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. The late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the late Premier Chou En-lai showed close concern for the friendship between China and Syria and the other Arab countries. The Chinese state leaders with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at their head also attach great importance to the growth of the friendship between China and Syria. The further strengthening and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries accord not only with the common desire and fundamental interests of our two peoples but also with the fundamental interests of the Arab people and the people of the Third World as a whole. I hope that this visit of ours will further deepen our mutual understanding and be a new contribution to the development of the traditional friendship between China and Syria."

Received by People's Council Head

OW060148Y Peking NCNA in English 0125 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)-- President of the Syrian People's Council Mahmud Hadid received here this afternoon Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and had a friendly talk with him.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 17

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Present on the occasion were Deputy President of the Syrian People's Council Muhammad 'Abd al-Jamus and Secretary of the Standing Office of the Council Tafiq an-Nuqari. Also on hand were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and Chinese Ambassador to Syria Tsao Ko-chiang.

SYRIA'S 'REMARKABLE' ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS DESCRIBED

OW052054Y Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Syrian Arab Republic has made remarkable achievements in developing her national industry and foreign trade under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad while persisting in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. The foundations of Syria's industry were very weak because of the prolonged imperialist and colonialist political oppression and economic plunder. After the country's independence, the Syrian Government has worked out a set of economic plans and policies to facilitate development of its national industry. On the one hand, foreign-owned enterprises were confiscated or parts of their shares taken back, taxation was increased and privileges were revoked. On the other hand, vital industries were nationalized, state control was imposed on foreign trade and measures were taken to promote development of the private sector of the national economy.

The government has in recent years striven to increase the role of state-run enterprises in the national economy. It has set up the Central Bank of Syria, the Electric Power Corporation, export and import companies and other state economic organizations. All vital industrial and mining establishments, financial organizations and insurance companies are under state control. To accelerate industrial development, the government has step by step relaxed restrictions on private investment. Private business houses are allowed to sign loan agreements with foreign investment companies in so far as they do not run counter to the interests of the nation. A number of projects for economic development have been undertaken.

The oil industry has been advancing rapidly. Proven oil deposits total 950 million tons. More than 10 million tons of crude oil were produced last year. The oil base of Homs in central Syria has a refining capacity of 5.4 million tons a year. The country's oil industry will be further developed when the Romania-aided Baniyas refinery is put into operation on schedule next year. The new refinery will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of phosphate products per hour.

Syria's cotton-processing and textile industries located mainly in Aleppo, Damascus, Homs and Hama, account for 35 per cent of the country's total industrial output value. 31,900 tons of cotton yarn and 36,700 tons of cotton and silk textiles were produced in 1976. There is a surplus of cotton yarn for export which helps accumulate capital and provides a source of foreign currency earning.

In the last few years great strides have been made in foreign trade which plays an important role in the national economy. Foreign trade totalled 13,340 million Syrian pounds in 1976. The biggest items for export are oil and cotton. In 1976 state-owned enterprises accounted for 60 per cent of the total import value and 90 per cent of the total export value. While maintaining its traditional trade relations with the Arab countries, Syria has developed trade ties with Western Europe which is now the main buyer of Syria's cotton and oil as well as the main supplier of the goods it needs.

In February 1976, Syria received industrial and technical aid from the Common Market and obtained most-favoured nation treatment for its exports to the EEC countries. A cooperation agreement was signed in January 1977 between Syria and the EEC. Under the agreement, as from July 1977, Syrian exports to the EEC are exempted from tariffs while EEC exports to Syria enjoy most-favoured nation treatment. It was not easy for Syria to achieve these industrial successes for they were achieved in the face of the Israeli aggression and superpower sabotage. In their future struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy. The Syrian people will surmount difficulties and achieve greater successes.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS BURUNDI NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW011420Y Peking NCNA in English 1329 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul (HSINHUA)--Burundi Ambassador to China Simon Sabimbona and Mrs. Sabimbona gave a reception here today to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of Burundi. Among the guests at the reception were Huang Hua, foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hao Chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Li Po-ning, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; Li Cheng-kuang, vice-minister of textile industry; Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China attended.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

HUANG HUA ATTENDS VENEZUELAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW051555Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ramon Jose Almarza, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Venezuelan Embassy in China, gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 167th anniversary of the independence of Venezuela. Among the guests at the reception were Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Wang Hai-jung, vice-foreign minister; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chu Jung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry; Yen Tun-shih [7027 2415 1395], vice-minister of petroleum industry, and Pai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

FANG I RECEIVES, GIVES DINNER FOR CANADIAN PROFESSOR

OW051749Y Peking, NCNA in English 1522 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I met and had a cordial talk with Wei-Cheng Lin, professor of physical chemistry at the University of British Columbia, and his wife Shu-chang Lin here this afternoon.

I. 6 Jul 78

A 19

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The vice-premier gave a dinner in their honour after the meeting. Present on the occasion were Chou Pei-yuan and Chin Li-sheng, vice-president and deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Lu Chia-hsi, director of the Fukien Institute of Material Structure; and Hao Ting, director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the academy.

Professor Lin and his wife arrived in Foochow in mid-May and came here this morning to give lectures in China on invitation.

CHI PENG-FEI DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CANADA

OW010932Y Peking NCNA in English 0831 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 30 Jun (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, concluded its 8-day friendly visit to Canada and left here for Geneva this evening. Among those present at the airport to see the Chinese delegation off were: Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate; James Jerome, speaker of the House of Commons; Raymond Perrault, Canadian government leader in the Senate; and Mrs. Perrault. Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tung and other officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

The Chinese NPC delegation, accompanied by Mary Weil, president of the Bethune Foundation, made a special trip this morning to Gravenhurst, 100 miles north of Toronto, and visited the birthplace of the great internationalist fighter Dr Norman Bethune, fine son of the Canadian people and intimate friend of the Chinese people. With profound respect for Comrade Bethune, the Chinese delegation viewed the exhibits displayed, and presented to the Bethune Memorial House a wood sculpture of Dr. Bethune on horseback.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei wrote on the guest book: "Dr. Bethune gave his life for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people and added a brilliant chapter to the annals of Sino-Canadian friendship. The Chinese people will always remember and learn from him. May the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples be ever-lasting."

Yesterday morning, the Chinese delegation visited Canada's second largest iron and steel company--the Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd.--in Hamilton, an iron and steel industrial city of Canada. The company has now a working staff of 11,000 and its steel output in 1977 is 3,330,000 tons. The Chinese guests viewed the operation of a top oxygen converter.

Some members of the Chinese delegation also visited the agricultural machinery manufactory of the Massey Ferguson Ltd. in Brantford, Ontario Province.

John Stokes, speaker of the Ontario legislative assembly, gave a dinner in Toronto yesterday evening in honour of the Chinese delegation.

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tung was present on the above occasion.

YU CHIU-LI'S REPORT AT NATIONAL FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

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[Highlights of 2 July report to the National Conference of Departments of Finance and Trade in Learning from Taching and Tachai by Yu Chiu-li, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council: "Strive to Promote Rapid Development of the National Economy"; summarized accounts of this report appeared in the 3 July DAILY REPORT, pages E14-15]

[Text] Peking, 2 Jul--Comrades: With the kind concern and under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, our conference has been going very well. Chairman Hua has written an inscription for the conference and personally presided over the opening session of the conference. Vice Chairman Li has made an important speech in light of the current actual situation in finance and trade and the demands of the new situation. Chairman Hua's inscription and Vice Chairman Lia's speech have greatly educated and encouraged the participants. So far 26 comrades have spoken at the conference to introduce and exchange their experiences in running finance and trade work well.

Chairman Hua will give further important instructions to the conference.

The victorious convocation of the conference has gained widespread attention and a great response from the 800 million people of the entire country as well as the 12 million staff members and workers in finance and trade. Our production and construction and the people's lives cannot for a moment be divorced from finance and trade. Therefore, this conference has naturally become a major event that concerns the people of the entire country.

In accordance with the instruction of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, I have followed the principle of democratic centralism and distributed the draft of my report to you beforehand for discussion. The manuscript will be finalized after making the necessary revisions. This is a method advocated by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao when he was alive. You have offered many good opinions on the draft of the report and we have used them as much as possible.

Naturally, it is impossible to solve all problems put forward by all the participants in a single report. Some of the problems have to be solved at specialized and professional conferences.

My report deals with 11 questions. Today I am not going to talk about the full text of my report, but will discuss the main points in four fields and explain certain points.

First, the Honorable Task of the Finance and Trade Front in the New Period:

Chairman Hua said at the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress: "The general task facing our people in the new period of development in socialist revolution and socialist construction is to firmly carry out the line of the 11th party congress; steadfastly continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; deepen the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation; and transform China into a great and powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century." This is a grand and arduous task.

After more than 20 years of construction, we have laid a fairly good material foundation. However, we are still far behind some economically developed countries. We must steadily develop our national economy much faster than they do in the next 20 years or so in order to catch up with or even surpass them. Can we reach this goal? The answer is yes!

Chairman Mao said: "In saying that the socialist relations of production correspond better to the character of the productive forces than did the old relations of production, we mean that they allow the productive forces to develop at a speed unattainable in the old society. He also said that if in the 1 million years of man's history, the 300 years of the bourgeoisie was a big leap forward, there was no reason why the proletariat could not make a big leap forward.

We started systematic socialist construction in 1953. China's industrial and agricultural development proceeded fairly rapidly. But for a certain time the rate of economic growth slowed down and in some years even stagnated or declined. National economic development fluctuated mainly due to interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the "gang of four." Our party has now won great victories in a major historical decisive battle with the "gang of four" composed of new and old counterrevolutionaries. The biggest obstacle which prevented us from bringing the superiority of socialism into full play and rapidly developing the productive forces has been removed. We now can draw on both positive and negative experiences in our socialist revolution and construction. This will enable us to do our future work better and faster.

The strategic policy decision made by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on grasping the key link and running the country well achieved initial success in 1977. In the first half of 1978 fulfillment of the national economic plan, including the finance and trade plan, became better and better each month. Continuous rapid development of the national economy is in sight.

To steadily maintain high speed the entire party and the people throughout the country must exert prolonged and unrelaxing efforts. We must first carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, persist in taking class struggle as the key link and maintain a stable and unified political situation. At the same time, we must modestly and scientifically determine objective conditions and constantly sum up practical experiences. We must actively strike an overall balance, firmly arrange proper proportions and make timely adjustments according to changes in conditions in the course of practice, so that the various branches of the economy develop in coordination. Finance and trade are important links of production in society and their fundamental aspects are circulation and distribution. On the one hand, finance and trade serve production; on the other hand, they serve the well-being of the people. Good finance and trade are important to insuring and promoting fast and proportionate development of the national economy.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Vice Chairman Li has thoroughly expounded the important role of finance and trade in social production. In the great Long March to build a powerful socialist country, there is plenty of room for cadres and workers in finance and trade to fully develop their wisdom and talents. In order to realize the general task for the new period, it is a glorious and bounden duty for our finance and trade departments to bring about sustained rapid growth of the national economy, wholeheartedly serve the daily needs of the people and accelerate the realization of the four modernizations.

Second, Persist in Taking a Correct Road for Our Finance and Trade:

The general financial and economic principle "develop the economy and insure supplies" formulated by Chairman Mao has pointed out the correct road for China's finance and trade. Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for this conference, which reads: "Develop the economy and insure supplies, and do a good job of finance and trade in the spirit of Taching and Tachai to help develop industry and agriculture quickly and wholeheartedly serve the daily needs of the people." His inscription has further pointed out that we should continue to take this correct road during the new period.

Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on finance and trade are an essential part of Mao Tsetung Thought. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, a close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao, could correctly understand and apply Mao Tsetung Thought, and therefore was in a position to specifically advise the departments of finance and trade and offer important views on a series of problems. During the past 28 years, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line occupied a dominant position on the finance and trade front. By upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the vast number of cadres and workers on the finance and trade front have been able to resist interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and commit themselves to diligently serving the people. Facts show that our leading groups at all levels on the finance and trade front are primarily doing a good or relatively good job. Generally speaking, our finance and trade workers contingent is a fine force.

In the meantime, we must dispassionately assess the seriousness of the damage to the departments of finance and trade caused by the "gang of four." The "gang of four" were guilty of roundly tampering with and attacking the basic line for the entire period of socialism and the general line of socialist construction and radically adopting a negative attitude toward the concrete line in finance and trade. They accused those who implemented the principle of "developing the economy and insuring supplies" and various economic policies of "grasping only less important links instead of the key link" and "maintaining the old relations of production." They attacked the system of socialist commodity production and the principle of the each according to his work as a means of "preserving the old bourgeoisie and fostering the new bourgeoisie." They undermined the centralized socialist management of markets and instigated capitalist forces to stir up trouble everywhere. They critically called the development of socialist foreign trade "a doctrine of betraying the country" and a "slavish comprador philosophy." They accused those enterprises that ended up with profits of "putting profits in command" and undermining the state's efforts to accumulate funds. They called everything done by the leadership of various state departments, including financial management and supervisory units, "a practice of direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned," adding that "this practice is a practice of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." They described the rational regulations and rules as "clubs" wielded by the imperialists and any improvements in the people's livelihood as imperialist "carrots". They nonsensically argued that "excellent services engender revisionism." They maintained that the party's call for putting the departments of finance and trade in good order was an effort to direct the "spearhead downward" and to let "the big bourgeoisie punish the petty bourgeoisie." They deliberately undermined industrial and agricultural production and the regular systems of commodity exchange and distribution, thus causing serious damage to the national construction projects for improving the people's livelihood and pushing the national economy to the brink of collapse.

As a result of the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," implementation of policies by many localities and units was disrupted, regulations and rules were not rigidly enforced, discipline was undermined and a bad work style emerged. Under such circumstances, a few people embezzled funds earmarked for production and construction to finance non-productive projects for their own pleasure. Meanwhile, the unhealthy lifestyle which led people to indulge in giving presents and inviting guests to excessively eat and drink became widespread. In this atmosphere, people ignored the party's discipline and the law of the land; they no longer worked hard and gave no thought to the cause of building China into a prosperous and powerful country and relieving the people's suffering.

We must persist in following the road for finance and trade charted by Chairman Mao, thoroughly expose the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the work of finance and trade, penetratingly criticize their reactionary fallacies, and completely eliminate their pernicious influence. Only in this way can we rectify the relationship between the correct and erroneous lines turned upside down by the "gang of four" and restore and perfect the workable regulations, rules and measures abandoned by them.

Many localities have combined the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" with the "two blows" struggle aimed at defeating the disruptive activities of the class enemies and beating back the wild attacks by the capitalist forces, and they have scored successes in this field. They must deepen the "two blows" struggle in light of their actual needs.

We must learn from the experiences of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in carrying out the "two blows" struggle and the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and make effective efforts to put financial and trade enterprises and units in good order. Emphasis must be given to the reorganization of leading groups at all levels. Only in this way can we be successful in building a contingent of finance and trade workers and in implementing Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on finance and trade.

Third, How Can Finance and Trade Work Promote the Sustained, High Speed Development of the National Economy?

The report touched upon eight questions on finance and trade work: It is necessary to grasp firmly grain production; to develop a diversified economy in accordance with the principle of adapting to local conditions; to strengthen mutual assistance between the urban and rural areas and expand commodity exchange; to take the initiative in planning industrial development and achieve the coordinated development of agriculture, industry and commerce; to wholeheartedly serve the people; to develop foreign trade in a big way; to accumulate construction funds at high speed; and to give fuller play to the role of banks in promoting and supervising economic activities.

Now I will discuss the major points in the following four aspects:

A. Support the high speed development of industry and agricultural production. Proceeding from the necessity of developing production, our finance and trade departments must do everything to develop production and place support for agriculture above all else in accordance with the following order of priority--agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

The grain problem is of over-all importance as regards national stability and the speed of socialist construction. Our country has a population of 800 million and the problem of feeding the population must be solved through our own efforts at developing production.

will never waver in consistently implementing this policy. The future scale of our socialist construction will be much greater than that in the past. China's grain output should reach 800 billion catties by 1985 and commercial grain should increase more than 60 percent over the present figure so as to insure development of the national economy, and there must be a continued increase after the 8-year plan. This is a very serious task confronting the entire party and all economic departments throughout the country. In accordance with the state plan for developing agriculture, our finance and trade departments must actively support the construction of marketable grain bases and state farms so as to convert them into truly modernized granaries with very high labor productivity.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to vigorously support grain production in areas with low outputs and shortages of grain so as to help them achieve self-sufficiency in grain supply within 2 or 3 years. We should continue the policy of planned state purchases and marketing of grain and put management systems into effect on the basis of increased grain production: We should continue to consume grain in a frugal, planned way so as to build up state and collective grain reserves step by step. Plans and arrangements we make and everything we undertake should not go beyond what grain production capacity can bear. This is a very important limit. If you truly want to develop industry and other undertakings then you must think of ways and means to greatly increase grain output and build up stockpiles of grains, the treasure among all treasures.

By emphasizing the importance of grains we do not mean we should concentrate everything on grain production alone. We must comprehensively and correctly implement the policy of "taking grain production as the key link and insuring all-round development." A very important matter in this regard--under the guidance of the state plan and in strict accordance with the principle of adapting to local conditions--is to combine state needs with local production conditions, grow the most suitable crops and develop the most suitable sideline production so as to achieve maximum economic results. Overall planning and rational arrangements should be made to enable us to adequately concentrate our efforts according to local conditions. Taking grain production as the key link is to meet the needs of the situation as a whole, but it does not mean every commune, brigade and production team should take the growing of grain crops as its major task without considering local conditions.

Finance and trade departments should provide all-round support to industrial crops bases, animal husbandry bases and fishery bases. Regarding the vast rural areas whose main task is to produce grains, we must promote higher grain production while simultaneously giving them all-round encouragement and support in properly diversifying their economics according to the local conditions so as to achieve the mutual development of grain production, production of industrial crops and sideline production. By so doing, we will be able to promote sideline production through the development of agriculture, accumulate more funds for agriculture by developing sideline production, increase production and simultaneously increase the incomes of commune members.

In order to implement the policy of "taking grain production as the key link and insuring all-round development," we must resolutely safeguard and carry out the party's rural economic policies for the present stage.

While stepping up the development of grain production and a diversified economy, finance and trade departments must actively support the development of light industry as well as industry for processing modernized agricultural and sideline products in the rural areas.

Under the guidance of the unified state plan, we must consciously use the law of values, gradually narrow the "scissors" differential and implement the policy of equal value in the exchange of industrial and agricultural products. Rational adjustments should be made in the prices of industrial and agricultural products and the prices of the means of production provided to the rural areas should be gradually reduced. Prices for agricultural and side-line products should be rationally increased. We will be able to further consolidate our worker-peasant alliance by doing a good job in promoting the interflow between city and countryside and integrating industry with agriculture.

In developing production and construction, finance and trade departments must also actively assist departments concerned in comprehensively and uniformly developing agriculture, industry and commerce. Special attention should be paid to the following three points: first, it is necessary to calculate how many staff members and workers are needed, how much marketable grain and consumer goods should be increased accordingly and whether or not a balance can be maintained between the newly increased purchasing power and the increased share of consumer's goods. Second, it is necessary to figure out how much investments and circulating funds for capital construction are needed, how much equipment and supplies are needed and whether or not a balance can be maintained among the equipment, supplies and funds. Third, it is necessary to make arrangements to build up both "bones" and "flesh" simultaneously, gradually clear up old debts and guarantee not to create new debts. When signs of imbalance occur in carrying out plans, finance and trade departments should assist departments concerned in doing their best to jointly overcome the problems. If a balance still cannot be achieved, the situation should be truthfully reported and responsible opinions put forth for readjustments.

Finance and trade departments must actively concern themselves with and support the development of production. The production departments must respect the opinions of the finance and trade departments and accept their supervision.

B. Wholeheartedly serve the livelihood of the people.

Chairman Mao said: "Although we must emphasize the development of production, yet we must simultaneously take into account both the development of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood." We must work hard at all times, build our country through diligence and frugality, and strive to accumulate more funds for developing our country's construction undertakings at high speed and strengthening our national defense. This is where the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the people lie. Meanwhile, we should show great concern for the well-being of the people at all times and steadily improve their living standards. "The higher the production, the greater the benefits"--this is our abstract way of handling relations between production and livelihood. Party committees at all levels and finance and trade departments should not only think of how to unceasingly increase production, but also pay attention to unceasingly improving the people's livelihood and combine the people's long-range interests with their immediate interests.

We must thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four and adhere to the principle of serving the overwhelming majority of the people. We are not making revolution for its own sake or producing for the sake of production.

A departure from the sole purpose of serving the interests of the people is not a true proletarian revolution. We must act as Chairman Mao taught us: "We should spare no pains, work day and night diligently and continuously study the questions of livelihood and production among the people," and "also help people to solve these problems in a concrete way instead of using empty words."

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the enthusiasm of the masses has increased tremendously. The broad masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals are now energetically fighting on all fronts. It is imperative to show great concern for the well-being of the people so as to sustain their enthusiasm. At present, our major task is to do a good job of supplying industrial goods to the rural areas and non-staple food-stuffs to the urban areas. On the basis of developing production, efforts should be made to have more, better and more varied commodities on the rural and urban markets. It is necessary to organize the people's economic life well and gradually socialize house-work. We must fully understand that improving the people's livelihood is an important condition for developing production at high speed and that to serve the people's livelihood is to serve the needs of production and construction.

Commerce and the service trades will certainly be expanded in a big way along with the gradual realization of the four modernizations and the improvement of labor productivity. The number of workers and staff members engaged in such trades will also increase. With this, the scope of service should be extended and efficiency and quality improved. Party committees at the district level in big and medium-sized cities should now concentrate their work on commerce and the service trades.

To improve the attitude of service personnel and the quality of their services is an issue about which the broad masses are very concerned. We must completely revive, carry forward and develop the fine tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly which was undermined by the "gang of four." All finance and trade departments and units must consider the convenience of the people in every respect, from the location of service points, hours of service, variety and kinds of service to methods of service. All finance and trade workers and staff members must take the initiative in serving the masses well, patiently and considerably; humbly listen to their opinions; accept their supervision; constantly improve their attitude toward work; and raise the quality of service.

C. It is necessary to greatly develop foreign trade.

The rapid progress of the four modernizations and the development of relations with other countries call for the vigorous development of foreign trade. Chairman Mao said: "The domestic market is primary and foreign market auxiliary." "However, the foreign market is very important and this work should not be slighted or slackened."

We must adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance. The development of foreign trade does not run counter to this principle; it is precisely what we must do in order to implement this principle in an all-round way. We must further emancipate our minds and no longer bind ourselves hand and foot. With greater courage and a wider field of vision, we must mobilize all positive factors at home and abroad and confidently develop our trade with other countries. We should perform foreign trade well provided it does not infringe on our country's sovereignty and economic independence, conforms to Chairman Mao's foreign policy line and accords with our country's needs and with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of what one has for what one needs. We should also work for economic and technological exchanges with other countries and flexibly apply common international practices in order to make more and better contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

The development of foreign trade primarily depends on the development of exports. Therefore, we must first vigorously develop the production of commodities for export. We should pay attention to the output of both major and minor commodities in both large and small quantities. While expanding the export of agricultural produce, we should also increase the proportion of industrial products, minerals and durable consumer goods for export. We should make full use of surplus equipment and labor to process raw materials, copy prototypes and extend assembly lines. Some enterprises that require particular technology and equipment will be allowed to import them, paying with the products produced.

Special factories and areas should be set up according to plan to primarily deal in export goods. An important norm in evaluating enterprises producing commodities for export should be how much foreign exchange they earn and whether they conscientiously carry out their contracts. In order to accelerate the four modernizations, we must now export more commodities. In allocating foreign exchange we should give certain priority to areas and departments concerned.

As our imports must meet our needs, so our exports must meet the needs of foreign markets. We should strictly fulfill contracts, act in good faith and hand over goods in line with the contracts as regards quantity, quality, specifications, packaging and time limits for delivery. We must do so in order to maintain our credit and reputation. We should step up our investigation and study of the international market and learn how to do business.

While expanding our exports, we should also do a good job in imports. One important task of our foreign trade in the new period of development is to introduce advanced technology in a planned way and according to priority. This must be done in a planned way for our foreign exchange must be used for urgently needed projects. We should make foreign trade a channel for making adjustments in the domestic market so that it can thrive. Some materials needed by light industry and the market should be imported. Comrades in foreign trade should acquaint themselves with the situation in domestic production and marketing and concern themselves with and give support to the domestic market. Comrades in domestic trade should keep the world in mind, regard the supplying of commodities for export as their own task and do it well.

Foreign trade should be carried out in accordance with the unified state policy and plan and by bringing the initiative of all areas and departments into full play. Foreign trade, commerce, supply and marketing, finance, banking, communications, transport and production departments should further cooperate and coordinate with and support one another. The amount of foreign exchange allocated to various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will be gradually increased.

D. Raise the level of management and accumulate funds at high speed.

Large-scale economic construction calls for the accumulation of more funds. Premier Chou said: "The scale of construction in our country mainly depends on how much funds we can accumulate and how we allocate them." According to the 10-year plan, total state revenues in the coming 8 years will be equivalent to the total in the past 20 years. The fulfillment or overfulfillment of this task--the sustained, high-speed accumulation of funds for construction--is of great significance for the realization of the 10-year plan.

The basic principle of our finance and banking work is to increase state revenues and credits through the growth of the economy. Opening new sources of income requires opening new fields--developing new departments of production and new undertakings according to the state plan. On the other hand, our most important task now is to make full use of existing enterprises and tap their potential in accumulating funds by straightening things out and raising the level of enterprise management. If collected taxes and profits on a product worth 100 yuan turned out by a state industrial enterprise can be raised to the highest level in history, annual state revenues will increase 20 billion yuan. If the working capital of the state industrial enterprises can be reduced to the lowest in history, the total amount of their working capital will decrease by 10 billion yuan. Commerce departments also have great potential for increasing revenues and economizing on the use of funds. Therefore, we should accumulate funds at high speed by straightening things out and raising the level of management.

Economic and enterprise management is a science. In making efforts to achieve the four modernizations, we must respect objective laws, constantly sum up experiences and continue advancing. We must gradually establish a set of management systems and methods to meet the needs of the four modernizations. Finance and banking departments should effectively take charge of finance work at enterprises and supervise all their economic activities through financial management so that all enterprises can create more wealth for and turn over more profits to the state. By taking stock of assets and capital, we should strengthen the management of fixed production quotas, collect funds misappropriated or used for purposes other than those originally planned, and reduce unreasonable misappropriations. Enterprises which have done a better job in management should be given moral encouragement and material rewards. As for enterprises which have failed to manage themselves well or even suffer losses, it is necessary to investigate the causes of this.

Funds must be allocated in accordance with overall planning and all-round considerations so that our subjective arrangements will accord with objective conditions and with the general task and general policy in socialist construction. We should handle the relationship between central and local finances in the spirit of Vice Chairman Li's speech at the opening ceremony of the conference. We should further improve the financial system. Beside increasing production and revenues and insuring the construction of major projects undertaken by the state, localities should be given more funds year by year so that the provinces and counties will gradually have more financial resources at their disposal. National autonomy areas may be given even more. In this way we will be able to bring the initiative of both the central and local authorities into full play.

When using funds it is necessary to pay attention to economic effects. At present, a grave problem in using funds concerns their minimal effect on the capital construction front as a result of the dispersal of forces. We must concentrate all our financial and material resources and manpower and, going all out, insure completion of key construction projects. In connection with this problem, the state will set up a strict inspection and evaluation system and establish banks to conduct effective supervision.

In order to better support agriculture, and in keeping with the characteristics of the collective economy, it is necessary to fully use the method of providing loans in addition to making financial investments. China's loans to agriculture--including loans to credit cooperatives--amount to 10,000 million yuan annually, and these will be increased. Banks and credit cooperatives must take steps to encourage rural bank deposits, effectively use agricultural loans, give guidance to accountants in people's communes and help communes and their brigades and teams run their financial affairs well so that their incomes will grow as production increases.

Along with the growth of foreign trade and expanded relations, the bank's role will be expanded and financial activities with foreign countries will increase. We must receive and use foreign deposits in a planned manner, handle the deposits of Overseas Chinese, international settlements and insurance operations well, wage a struggle against hegemony in international financial affairs and develop friendly international exchanges through the bank's relations with foreign countries.

The bank will play a greater and more important role in China's future large-scale economic construction. All localities and departments must be strict in enforcing the 1977 "State Council regulations concerning the consolidation and strengthening of bank work" and unify policies, planning, systems, fund allotments and currency issuances. Party committees at all levels should not think of the bank only when they need money, but should make good use of it as an instrument and, giving full scope to its role as a barometer, discover and solve important problems in national economic affairs in time in order to insure the sustained high speed development of the national economy.

Strict financial and economic discipline should be enforced with a view to increasing accumulation, reducing expenditures, controlling waste and reasonably using funds. Some comrades only care about the faster development of their own localities or departments. While showing no consideration for the situation as a whole and ignoring financial and economic discipline, these comrades unscrupulously divide up the material and financial resources, try to obtain state revenues, make bank loans and carry out capital construction projects that go beyond the plan. Some of these comrades indeed do something good for their own localities or departments, but judging from the situation as a whole, they also disrupt the state plan and obstruct the construction of key projects in the country. Such a phenomenon can no longer be tolerated. Maintaining and implementing the financial work system and financial and economic discipline is not only an honorable task for financial work departments, but a duty incumbent on party committees at all levels as well. Financial and accounting personnel, as well as the masses, have the right to resist, expose or bring charges against anyone who violates the financial work system or financial and economic discipline. No one is allowed to retaliate. Any retaliation must be investigated and handled accordingly.

Fourth. It Is Necessary to Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Deepen the Movements To Learn From Taching and Tachai.

In his speech, Vice Chairman Li gave a comprehensive and penetrating explanation of the issue of strengthening party leadership over finance and trade work. Party committees at all levels must further strengthen their leadership over finance and trade work in the spirit of Vice Chairman Li's speech. Simultaneously, they must grasp industry, agriculture and commerce as well as politics and economy. Party committees in all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, prefectures and counties must assign one secretary or deputy secretary to take charge of finance and trade work. This is a task that is totally necessary.

The fundamental experience of Taching and Tachai is of universal significance and is applicable to all trades and professions in financial and trade departments. We must learn this experience honestly and in a down-to-earth manner and, in the light of reality, learn it in a creative way. We must learn its essence, not its formality.

The mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai have made great advances on the financial and trade front over the past year. As a result of the vigorous socialist labor emulation campaign launched by the vast numbers of staff and workers to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and surpass each other, a large number of advanced individuals and advanced collectives have emerged. They include not only model units, but also counties, municipalities and prefectures that have distinguished themselves in finance and trade work. The campaign has effectively spurred on finance and trade work and insured and promoted the development of industrial and agricultural production.

Our present task is to generate momentum in the movement of finance and trade departments to learn from Taching and Tachai and make still greater contributions toward maintaining and accelerating the continued development of the national economy at high speed. In order to do this, party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai. Just as is done in guiding the movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture, they should personally take part in the movement, coordinate plans, increase inspections and give timely guidance. Whether or not a party committee has done a good job in leading the movement of finance and trade departments to learn from Taching and Tachai should primarily be determined by the following requirements:

1. It must be able to strengthen the party committee's political leadership, comprehensively and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung thought, thoroughly implement the party's line, principles and policies, do good ideological and political work among finance and trade cadres, staff members and workers, cement relations among all units, bring all positive factors into play and insure the speed and correct orientation of the growth of socialist economy.
2. It must be able to build more and more advanced Taching and Tachai-type finance and trade units and create more and more typical counties, municipalities and prefectures in the locality concerned which are distinguished in the movement of finance and trade departments to learn from Taching and Tachai. Increasing the number of such units, counties and prefectures in the locality will show that great achievements have been made by the party committee of the locality concerned in guiding the movement of finance and trade departments to learn from Taching and Tachai.
3. The finance and trade departments of a locality should not only work in the best interests of the locality's own production and people's livelihood, but also make greater contributions to the state. Contributions may vary according to the peculiar

nature of different localities. For instance, in a grain-producing area it is necessary to purchase more grain for the state; in an area of industrial crops it is essential to purchase more cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar, tobacco, fruits and aquatic products for the state. It may also furnish to the state more pigs, poultry, eggs, fish and other sideline products, more indigenous products or more exportable products. It may also furnish to the state more pigs, poultry, eggs, fish and other sideline products, more indigenous products or more exportable products. It may also provide the state with more and more funds so as to help the state increase its accumulations. Increased contributions such as these represent better and more correct leadership exercised by the party committee of the locality concerned over finance and trade work and over the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai.

Like Taching and Tachai, all finance and trade departments should subject themselves to the unified leadership of the party committee concerned, make painstaking efforts to consolidate leading bodies at all levels, group by group and period by period, and do well in building the ranks of finance and trade workers. At present the existing ranks of finance and trade workers are incapable of coping with the tasks assigned to them, and this problem should receive due attention and be solved accordingly. In addition to making proper arrangements for work assignments, party committees at all levels should strengthen ideological and political work among finance and trade staff members and workers, bring their initiative into play, do good on-the-job training, run various finance and trade schools well, and bring up cadres in a planned manner. It is also necessary to strengthen the technical training of staff members and workers, promote the good habit of respecting masters and loving apprentices, stress the importance of acquiring basic skills and continuously improve professional proficiency. All trades and professions on the financial and trade front should be mechanized and modernized step by step and in a planned manner, with the necessary funds, equipment and materials required in this respect to be included in the relevant budget for due appropriation. While developing state run enterprises, it is also essential to do well in operating collective commercial enterprises, developing purchasing and sales agencies in both urban and rural areas and in organizing idle and scattered labor forces in urban areas to expand the food, drink and service catering network.

All party committees and leaders of finance and trade departments at various levels must constantly show concern for the livelihood of finance and trade staff members and workers. The work of finance and trade staff members and workers is very difficult, and their working and living conditions are inferior to those of many other departments. It is therefore necessary to take effective steps to actively and gradually eliminate the actual difficulties they face, such as problems with living quarters, mess halls, childcare centers, rest rooms and working conditions. It is also essential to protect women and children and educate staff members and workers to voluntarily promote planned parenthood. While demanding that finance and trade staff members and workers furnish good logistical support to industrial and agricultural production departments, as well as scientific research units, so as to help the broad masses of workers peasants, soldiers and intellectuals eliminate their domestic problems, we should also consider the fact that finance and trade staff members and workers themselves have domestic problems. Party committees at all levels should show serious concern for and try very earnestly to solve these problems well. Only by so doing can the revolutionary drive and enthusiasm of the finance and trade staff members and workers in learning from Taching and Tachai be permanently sustained.

1. 6 Jul 78

E 13

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai, our basic demands are that it is necessary to build and popularize Taching and Tachai-type finance and trade enterprises and units, and strive to cultivate and foster national typical models to serve as pacesetters for the entire finance and trade front. The requirements for grassroots finance and trade enterprises and Taching and Tachai type units are:

1. To conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, uphold the party's basic line and implement the party's principles and policies.
2. To possess a leading body with high party spirit and professional proficiency capable of forging ties with the masses, waging united struggle and achieving the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young cadres.
3. To build up a contingent of workers who are both Red and expert, possess the revolutionary work style of the "three honest's and four strict's" and always serve the people wholeheartedly.
4. To fulfill and overfulfill the state plan and make new contributions every year.
5. To run enterprises diligently and frugally, strictly enforce regulations and rules and constantly improve management.
6. To introduce technical innovations with satisfactory results and render high quality service with a good attitude.

Supplement rules to the aforementioned requirements may be made by different trades, professions and localities according to their own specific conditions. It is our demand that one-third of our country's grassroots finance and trade units be built into Taching and Tachai-type units by 1980 so as to let the red banners of Taching and Tachai raised by Chairman Mao flutter high over the finance and trade front throughout the country.

Comrades on the finance and trade front! Get yourselves mobilized and, led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, redouble your efforts, wage a united struggle, vigorously develop China's socialist finance and trade work with the revolutionary spirit of Taching and Tachai and make still greater contributions to the great struggle to achieve the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology!

LI HSIEN-NIEN, OTHERS ATTEND NATIONAL SUPPLIES CONFERENCE

OWO41537Y Peking MCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Jul 78 GW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and other party and state leaders Yu Chiu-li, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en met with all representatives attending the National Supplies Conference in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Under the auspices of the National Administration of Supplies, the conference opened on June 19 at Taching, northeast China, and closed here today. Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Kang Shih-en spoke at the closing session. During the conference, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng wrote an inscription for the conference, which read "sum up experience and improve work on supplies, so as to contribute to building up a powerful nation with the four modernizations." The more than 3,500 representatives who came from various departments in all parts of China studied this inscription of Chairman Hua's. They made visits at the Taching oilfields to learn how supplies were managed there. They criticized the crimes of the gang of four in undermining the work in this field, and discussed measures to improve it, including the set-up of supply management. The conference commanded a large number of advanced enterprises, collectives and individuals outstanding in supply management work.

I. 6 Jul 78

E 14

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON DIALECTICS OPENS IN PEKING

OW051949Y Peking NCNA in English 1805 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Jul (HSINHUA)--A national summer seminar on natural dialectics opened here this morning. Attending the opening session were more than 1,500 philosophical workers and natural scientists from 380 units, including institutions of higher learning, scientific research institutes, factories, mines and other enterprises, party and government organizations and the People's Liberation Army.

Professor Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, presided over the session. Professor Yu Kuang-yuan gave a report on some questions concerning research in natural dialectics.

The seminar is scheduled to last for 2 weeks. Over 20 philosophers and natural scientists will give topical reports covering the spheres of mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, earth science, biology, technology and the history of science and technology.

PEKING RECEPTION MARKS OPENING OF PUBLIC AUDITORIUMS

OW030219Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 28 Jun--Beginning 1 July, 12 auditoriums and rehearsal halls in Peking will be officially opened to the public to serve the broad masses. The opening of these places will add more than 6,000 seats to movie theaters in the capital. The auditoriums to be opened are: the Chengli Road theater of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the auditorium of the State Planning Commission, the auditorium of construction [chien chu li tang 1696 4639 4409 1016], the auditorium of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the auditorium of geology, the Pachihfang auditorium of the Peking people's printing plant, the auditorium of the Chinese PLA 3501 plant, the experimental theater of the Peking Film Studio, the Peitaipingchuang theater of the Central News and Documentary Film Studio, the rehearsal hall of the Chinese Theatrical School and the Shukuang theater converted from the auditorium of the Chaoyang district plant.

On 28 June the Ministry of Culture and the Peking Municipal Culture Bureau gave a film reception at the Chengli Road theater to mark the official opening to public of the 12 new theaters. Attending the reception were Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chou Wei-chih, vice minister of culture; Mao Lien-chueh [3029 5114 3778], secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned including Hsiang Tzu-ming, Wu Hsueh, Chien Hsiao-chang and Chang Kuo-chu.

FIRST ISSUE OF NEW FINANCE-TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHED

OW040804Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Jul (HSINHUA)--The first issue of FINANCIAL AND TRADE FRONT, a new Journal put out for the 12 million finance and trade workers in the country, was published here today. Chairman Hua's calligraphy features as the Journal's masthead.

The 4-page Journal will come out every Tuesday and Friday. It publicizes the party's line, principles and policies in finance and trade, provides a channel for exchanging experience in this field and calls on financial and trade workers and cadres to redouble their efforts to speed up the development of the national economy and to realize the four modernizations.

I. 6 Jul 78

E 15

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAO'S 1962 TALK PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM

OWO30930Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Jul--Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" has been published by the People's Publishing House in pamphlet form (in two different editions: large 32 mo and 32 mo) and is on sale at Hsinhua bookstores throughout the country. The Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean versions of Chairman Mao's brilliant work will soon be published by the Nationality Publishing House and successively put on sale.

POWER INDUSTRY FULFILLS SEMI-ANNUAL PLAN

OWO31210Y Peking NCNA in English 1206 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Jul (HSINHUA)--China's power industry has completed the semi-annual plan ahead of schedule. Output was 17.7 percent over the same period of last year. Hydro-electric power generating was affected in the first half of this year by serious drought in some places. However, workers in the power industry intensified their efforts to tap the potential in thermo-power generation and raised output by over one million kilowatts.

PEOPLE'S DAILY PUBLISHES RED FLAG NO 7 TABLE OF CONTENTS

HKO50933Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 30 Jun 78 p 3 HK

1. Mao Tsetung: "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" (30 January 1962)
2. Chairman Hua's speech at All-Army Political Work Conference (29 May 1978)
3. Vice Chairman Yeh's speech at All-Army Political Work Conference (29 May 1978)
4. Vice Chairman Teng's speech at All-Army Political Work Conference (2 June 1978)
5. Editorial: "Powerful Ideological Weapon for Fulfilling General Task for New Period"
6. Article by Ma Wen-jui: "Restore and Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Democratic Centralism"
7. Article by Red Flag commentator: "The Entire Party Must Strengthen Political and Ideological Work"
8. Article by the Party Committee of the 1st Division of the Air Force: "It Is Necessary To Promote the Old Tradition of Hard Struggle and Plain Living in Starting the New Long March"
9. Article by the Theoretical Group of the Central Translation Bureau: "Seriously Study Marxist-Leninist Teaching on Building the Party"
10. Article by the Mass Criticism Group of Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee: "To Tamper With the History of the Party Is To Usurp Party and State Power"
11. Article by the Editorial Department of HSIN HSIANG PING LUN [NEW HSIANG RIVER REVIEW]: "Strive To Make a Success of HSIN HSIANG PING LUN To Serve the Realization of the General Task of the New Period"
12. Article by the Theoretical Group of the Ministry of Commerce: "Learn From the Spirit of Taching and Tachai, Make a Success of Commercial Work"
13. Article by the Investigation Team of Harbin Municipal CCP Committee: "Serve the People Heart and Soul--Report on an Investigation of the No 1 Department Store of Harbin City"

CORRECTION TO LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ARTICLE ON MARXIST PRINCIPLES

In the item entitled "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Commentator on Basic Marxist Principles" beginning on page E 8 of the 27 June DAILY REPORT, the following additional sentence should be inserted at the end of the fifth paragraph on page E 18: ...hoodwink other people. This was also what the old revisionists had done.

I. 6 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

ANHWEI POSTHUMOUSLY REHABILITATES FORMER OFFICIAL YAO KO

HK031240Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] Persecuted by Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, Yao Ko, former member of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province, died on 24 May 1969 at the age of 51. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to wipe out all the slanders made against Yao Ko by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei and the incorrect results of the 1973 screening of Yao Ko by the former provincial CCP Committee. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to redress Yao Ko's grievances and restore his reputation.

A ceremony to reintern Yao Ko's remains took place in the hall of the provincial Revolutionary Committee on the afternoon of 28 June. Wreaths were sent by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in Anhwei, the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and all departments, committees, offices and bureaus at provincial level. In addition, wreaths were sent by the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Hu County CCP and revolutionary committees, as well as by Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i and Wang Kuang-yu, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. The late Yao Ko's friends, including Li Pao-hua, Chien Cheng-ying, Hsiang Nan, (Lin Che-sheng), Huang Hsin-pai, Wu Chien, Jao Tzu-chien, (Lai I), Yen Kuang, Li Fang-ping, Su I-Jan, Lu Hsueh-pin, (Chao Hui-chuan), (Ai Ning-shan) and (Hsu Fang-heng), also sent wreaths. Mrs Yao Ko, Comrade (Kuo Cheng) and Yao Ko's relatives sent wreaths which were placed in front of the urn containing his ashes.

The ceremony was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in Anhwei, and the department, committees, offices and bureaus at provincial level. Responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal party committees who were attending conferences in Hefei; the late Yao Ko's friends, including (Lin I) and (Liu I-fu); his relatives; and representatives of the cadres and masses of provincial and municipal organs, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Anhwei also attended the ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by Li Jen-chih, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Cheng Kuang-hua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered the memorial speech. Cheng Kuang-hua said: "While mourning Comrade Yao Ko, we must learn from his revolutionary spirit of fervently cherishing Chairman Mao and the party and of struggling hard for a whole lifetime. We must learn from his noble character of being loyal to the party, the people and the proletarian revolutionary cause. We must learn from his excellent work style of being open and aboveboard, of seeking truth from facts and of closely integrating with the masses. We must turn our grief into strength. We must unite very closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must struggle hard to carry out the general task for the new period and to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state."

I. 6 Jul 78

G 2

PRC
EAST REGION

WAN LI ATTENDS ANHWEI CYL COMMITTEE MEETING

HK031206Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] With a view to greeting the 10th National CYL Congress and to building the CYL into a shock force on the new Long March, the Anhwei Provincial CYL Committee recently held a meeting in Hefei. The meeting was attended by responsible persons of the prefectural, municipal and county CYL committees. Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. At the meeting responsible persons of the prefectural, municipal and county CYL committees seriously studied the fifth circular of the CCP Central Committee and the documents of the first session of the preparatory meeting of the 10th National CYL Congress. As a result, they clearly recognized the CYL's orientation of advance.

In connection with reality, the participants exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their agents and black ace generals in disrupting the CYL organizations and in poisoning the young people and juveniles. The delegates to the meeting and CYL cadres of organs at provincial and municipal levels held a criticism rally on the afternoon of 19 June. "They exposed and criticized face-to-face that black ace general of the gang of four who had usurped the secretaryship of the provincial CYL committee." Through study and criticism, they further clearly distinguished between right and wrong in line in regard to youth work and maintained uprightness. They discussed and looked into the current central work of the CYL and discussed the number of provincial delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress.

(Chou Huang-teng), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered a speech entitled "Grasp the Key Link of Class Struggle, Bring About Great Order in the CYL and Struggle Hard To Carry Out the General Task for the New Socialist Period" at the meeting.

The meeting pointed out: "Lin Piao and the gang of four disrupted the CYL. The young people were greatly poisoned. Therefore, we must make very great efforts and strive to continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, to eliminate their remnant poison, to correct the right and wrong they reversed and to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in an all-round and correct way."

Jen Chih-pin, Liu Lien-min and Yang Wei-ping, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, went to the meeting to visit the delegates on the morning of 19 June. Wan Li and Chao Shou-i gave important instructions on CYL work. Wan Li said: "All party committees must further strengthen leadership over CYL work. Each party committee must assign a secretary to take charge of the work of trade unions, CYL and women's federations. The leadership groups of all CYL committee must be well organized. We must give full play to the organizational role of the CYL. All places must attach importance to CYL work. The number of cadres of county and municipal CYL committees must be at least the same as that before the Great Cultural Revolution."

Wan Li emphatically pointed out: "Current urgent CYL work is the quick restoration, readjustment and establishment of leadership groups, and leading young people and juveniles to boldly advance on the new Long March. We must select for CYL leadership posts those outstanding young people who really have good attitude in regard to the 11th line struggle, who can implement the line of the 11th party congress and who can carry out the general task for the new period."

INSERTION TO 6 JULY DAILY REPORT

The following page, G 3 of the 6 July issue, was inadvertently omitted due to a printing error in that day's publication:

People who are under the influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, whose political nature is bad, who beat, smash and loot, and who have done well in creating an uproar and who "should be made officials" are not allowed to join the leadership groups. Some people made serious mistakes while under the influence of the gang of four's line. They are also victims. These people are few in number and can correct their mistakes after criticism, education and assistance. Our party is great, glorious and correct. Under party leadership, our CYL implements Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." CYL members and young people must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and accurately and completely grasp the system of Mao Tsetung Thought. Young people must act as the shock force on the new Long March.

In his speech, Chao Shou-i demanded that the young people speak and work honestly, be modest and prudent, study assiduously and shun arrogance and complacency. He also demanded that all CYL organizations work in accordance with the young people's special features and lead the CYL members and young people to struggle hard to carry out the general task for the new period.

TIEH YING ADDRESSES CHEKIANG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW030231Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Chekiang Provincial Conference on Agricultural Science and Technology triumphantly closed in Hangchow on 28 June. The provincial agricultural mechanization work conference and the provincial conference on the operation and management of the people's communes also concluded on the same day.

During the closing session of the conferences, awards were presented to advanced individuals and advanced collectives from the agricultural scientific and technological front. The session was attended by responsible comrades of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees: Tieh Ying, Li Feng-ping, Wang Fang, Feng Ko, Yuan Fang-lieh, Wang Yao-ting, Chai Hsi-wu, Liu I-fu and Chen An-yu. It was presided over by Comrade Feng Ko, Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

Comrade Tieh Ying, first secretary and chairman of the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, addressed the session and said: [begin recording] Comrades: Eight days have passed since the three conferences opened. They have been successful because of your common efforts and have afforded you an opportunity to reach a better understanding of the excellent situation. As a result of these conferences, you have also deepened your understanding of the responsibilities you should assume, emancipated your minds, heightened your enthusiasm and increased your confidence. Comrades have pledged to go all out to accelerate the development of agriculture, work hard and do everything in a big way. Only in this way will you be able to accomplish the general task for the new period and play a role in rapidly developing agriculture. It is expected that these conferences will assume an important role in speeding up the development of agriculture in our province. [end recording]

After analyzing the current excellent situation at home and abroad, Comrade Tieh Ying called for further efforts to study and publicize the general task and to develop the excellent situation. In this regard, he said: Since the gang of four were smashed, the 11th line of the CCP congress formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua received warm support from the whole party and the people throughout the country.

Since the conclusion of the Fifth NPC, various localities have made extensive efforts to study and publicize the general task. Practical experience shows that the campaign to conscientiously and successfully study and publicize the general task can serve as a powerful motivating force for promoting work in all fields in the present period. We must continue to study and publicize the general task well in order to further develop the excellent situation.

Comrade Tieh Ying said: All the tasks that have been assigned to the different fronts in our province are now well known to everyone as a result of the fifth provincial people's congress and the sixth provincial CCP congress. The goals to be reached by our agricultural department during the next 3 and 8 years also are more detailed than ever before as a result of the current three conferences. The key problem that we face now is how to reach these goals, take effective measures, grasp the present moment and organize manpower to realize our plans. Every country, commune, production brigade, agricultural administrative department, scientific research unit, agricultural university and college and farm tools supply center should mobilize the masses to successfully work out their plans to meet the requirements of the general task. They must remind everyone of the goals that should be reached during the next 3 and 8 years, of the technical know-how to reach these goals and what role each person should play in reaching these goals.

Comrade Tieh Ying said: This is the second year for grasping the key link in bringing about order across land, an important year in our efforts to achieve great success in 3 years. The months of July, August and September are crucial to our success in over-fulfilling this year's national economic plan, especially to our efforts to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Our leading groups at the provincial, prefectural and county levels must go to the forefront of production to conduct investigations and study. While exposing and criticizing the gang of four, they must concentrate their energy on promptly and effectively resolving and urgent problems that arise while promoting revolution and production.

Comrade Tieh Ying said: For more than a year, our province has scored great success in the great political revolutionary struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. But we must not lose sight of the movement's uneven development. We must continue to conscientiously investigate cases associated with the gang of four, fight the third campaign well and carry through to the end the current great political revolution. We can neither do everything perfunctorily nor give up halfway and thus leave behind a hidden disaster. The "two-blows" movement is an essential part of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and a continuation and an in-depth development in this struggle. It is absolutely necessary to do a good job in this struggle in order to preserve socialist public ownership, uproot the gang of four's social base and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Tieh Ying continued: A matter of primary importance is to conscientiously implement the party's economic policy for the countryside. Earlier, comrades in various localities went to the grassroots units to conduct investigations and studies. They have done a great deal of work in this area. Efforts have been made to gradually restore the implementation of the economic policy and the management and administration system disrupted by the gang of four. However, we know that the gang of four caused serious damage to the economy and that their pernicious influence still runs deep. Even today a considerable number of comrades hesitate or lack the courage to implement policies because they are worried about their past.

I. 6 Jul 78

G 5

PRC
EAST REGION

I hope that all party committees will mobilize immediately to conscientiously implement the policies and manage the economy well. They must insure that the party's economic policy for the countryside is truly and effectively implemented.

In his speech, Comrade Tieh Ying pointed out: The entire party must attach great importance to the development of agriculture and agricultural science and technology. During the current three conferences, comrades have made further efforts to study Chairman Mao's important instructions on agriculture and agricultural science and technology, Chairman Hua's government work report to the Fifth NPC, and Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Teng's important speeches at the National Science Conference. As a result, they have increased their understanding of agriculture's importance and their sense of honor and responsibility for developing agriculture and agricultural science and technology. Agriculture is the national economy's foundation. The necessity to quickly promote agricultural production arises from our genuine desire to realize the four modernizations. If we cannot develop agriculture at a faster pace than before, industry and, in fact, the entire national economy cannot move forward. Scientific researchers must play a pioneering role in developing agriculture on a grand scale. Only by improving agricultural science and technology and by mechanizing the agricultural sector and arming it with advanced technology will we be able to raise per-unit agricultural production and labor productivity. Comrades working on the agricultural front, especially the vast numbers of cadres fighting on the forefront of agricultural production, must brave wind and rain, work hard and make effective efforts throughout the year to develop socialist agriculture. These comrades are unknown heroes whose hard working spirit deserves the public's respect. Those comrades dedicated to agriculture must love their career. All the advanced workers commended by the current three conferences are representatives of these comrades.

Comrade Tieh Ying said: As a result of these three conferences, most comrades have further increased their confidence in their ability to modernize science and technology, speed up the mechanization of agriculture and consolidate and develop the collective economy of the people's communes. But we must admit that difficulties exist on the road ahead. We must have strong confidence in overcoming all difficulties and follow a correct approach in this regard.

In conclusion, Comrade Tieh Ying said: [begin recording] Comrades, following the conclusion of these conferences I hope that as soon as you return to your posts you will report to party committees on the achievements made at the conferences, convey their spirit to the public and implement their decisions. In addition, I hope that you will cooperate with other comrades in making new contributions to the speedy development of agricultural production during the new Long March. [end recording]

During today's provincial conference on agricultural science and technology, 31 red flag units, 166 advanced collectives, 104 advanced workers in the field of agricultural science and technology, and units and individuals who have achieved outstanding success in fulfilling 155 scientific and technological projects were commended for working industriously year after year on the forefront of agricultural production and for contributing to the development of agricultural science and technology and the rapid development of agricultural production in our province.

PARTY SECRETARY IN CHEKIANG'S LISHUI COUNTY REMOVED

OW040514Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee recently dealt sternly with a serious case involving the former principal responsible person of the Lishui county party committee.

He had covered up problems, suppressed the masses and undermined the exposure, criticism and investigation movement. In accordance with the strong demand of the cadres and masses, the provincial party committee decided to remove him from his positions as secretary of the Lishui County party committee and chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee and ordered him to make self-criticism and acknowledge his mistakes. At the same time, the provincial party committee appointed Comrade (Ho Tsai-pao) secretary of the Lishui County party committee and chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee.

When the provincial party committee's decision was conveyed by the Lishui prefectural party committee to the cadres and masses in Lishui County, they warmly supported it. This decision has effectively promoted the development of the excellent situation in the county.

After the gang of four were smashed, Lishui County made tremendous achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize them. However since the latter part of last year, the exposure, criticism and investigation work has not developed in depth and the struggle between those trying to expose problems and those trying to cover them up has been very acute. In some units, the class lineup is not clear and the individuals involved and the incidents connected with the gang of four's conspiracy have not yet been investigated. As a result, the masses' enthusiasm has been seriously dampened and the movement has not yet been enthusiastically carried out. Why has there been such a stumbling block to the development of the movement in Lishui County? Why has the struggle between those trying to expose problems and those trying to cover them up and between those who are for investigation and those who are not been so acute? A number of facts show that this stumbling block originated from a handful of class enemies, especially from new bourgeois elements who have tried to make a last-ditch fight, but mainly from the county party committee's former principal responsible person, who has failed to follow the correct line and to change his stand and feelings accordingly.

When the movement deepened, the cadres and masses touched on his misdeeds while exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network. To protect himself by glossing over his faults, he used both persuasion and force to suppress the masses' enthusiasm and to put the lid on the class struggle. It is not accidental that the former principal responsible person of the Lishui County party committee put the lid on the class struggle and suppressed the masses. He committed serious mistakes in both the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines. When the revolutionary masses touched on his misdeeds, he tried in every way possible to protect himself and the bourgeois factional network by glossing over his faults. To stage a comeback, he did his utmost to put the lid on the class struggle, suppress the masses and lead the movement astray.

Under the correct leadership of the county party committee, the cadres and masses in Lishui County are now determined to overcome all obstacles, accelerate the development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and never to stop till complete victory is won.

CHEKIANG RADIO WARNS AGAINST HIGH TEMPERATURES IN JULY

OWO30235Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade rural cadres and commune members: Because of high temperatures, last year's output of early rice in some areas of our province, particularly early rice that had not reached the spring blooming stage, reached only 80 percent of our expectations. Total early rice output was thus seriously affected.

I. 6 Jul 78

G 7

PRC
EAST REGION

Recently there has been a sudden temperature rise in our province. How do we prevent high temperatures from causing (?the lodging) of the early rice crop? According to the comrades concerned in the Agricultural Meteorological station under the provincial Meteorological Bureau, the temperature suitable for the flowering and pollination of early rice, as determined by its physiological characteristics, is between 25-30 degrees. Normal flowering and pollination will be affected by temperatures that exceed 30 degrees.

According to meteorological forecasts, this year's rainy season may come late and end early and bring less rainfall than usual. The mean temperature in the month of July will probably be 1 degree higher than normal and there is a possibility that it will rise considerably during the second half of the month. We must pay close attention to this kind of weather.

FUKIEN HOLDS 'LEARN-FROM-TACHING' CONFERENCE

HK031109Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a provincial work conference on learning from Taching in industry from 20 to 28 June in Foochow. Present at the conference were the leading comrades of various prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees in charge of industry; responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal industry and communications offices and offices on learning from Taching; responsible persons of various Taching-type enterprises which were established last year and of some key factories, mines and other enterprises; and representatives of various red banner units, of provincial model workers and of provincial departments concerned, 760 people in all. A solemn awards ceremony was held on the morning of 28 June in the Fukien gymnasium. Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Yuan Kai, Hu Wei-chih, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Pai Chih-min, (Kuo Chao), Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen, Pi Chi-chang and Cheng Huo-pai, responsible comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; and Ni Nan-shan, Chia Chiu-min and Ho Min-hsueh, vice chairmen of the Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting and Comrade Pai Chih-min, Standing Committee member of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, read the decision of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on conferring the titles of "Taching-Type Enterprises," "Red Banner Units" and "model workers."

When representatives of the 70 Taching-type enterprises, including the No 2 engineering section of the Fukien communications project management bureau, and of the 47 red banner units, including the women's water transport team of the Chienning County timber procurement station, and 76 red flower-wearing model workers on Fukien's industrial and communications front, including (Hsueh Chih-kao), marched into the gymnasium, they were greeted with great applause. Responsible comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees presented brocade banners, certificates and badges of commendation to the Taching-type enterprises, red banner units and model workers. Comrade Liao Chih-kao then spoke. He said: All trades on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts now have their own pioneers in learning from Taching. In connection with reality, all localities, departments and units must seriously study and popularize their progressive experiences and whip up a new upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises throughout Fukien.

Comrade Liao Chih-kao hoped that the representatives of various progressive units and the model workers would guard against arrogance and rashness, continue to advance and march toward still higher targets. Comrade Liao Chih-kao demanded that the participants, after returning to their own units, seriously convey and implement the spirit of this conference and mobilize all the cadres, staff and workers on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts to follow the line of the 11th party congress, to create enthusiasm, to work hard and to struggle to overfulfill this year's production plans in order to make great achievements in 3 years in grasping the key link in bringing about great order in Fukien and in order to fulfill the general task for the new period.

This conference lasted for 9 days. During the conference, the participants seriously studied the documents of the National Work Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry and the draft decision of the party Central Committee on several questions concerning speeding up industrial development; summed up and exchanged experiences on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in launching the movement to learn from Taching in industry; and commended the progressives and established standard-bearers. They listened to the report by Comrade Wu Hung-chiang, Standing Committee member of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, conducted serious discussions, and studied and planned for the tasks of the second half of this year.

The Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees also held a forum attended by some model workers. Its purpose was to rehabilitate those old model workers who were persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The participants in the conference also visited the Exhibition on Learning From Taching in Industry and watched the technical demonstrations put on by Foochow municipality's industry and communications front.

The conference noted: The situation on Fukien's industry and communications front has been excellent over the past year or so since the smashing of the gang of four. Last year the total value of industrial output in Fukien increased by 20 percent as compared with 1976, and 70 units have successfully built themselves into Taching-type enterprises. This year, with the encouragement of the general task for the new period, the situation is becoming still more pleasing. From January to May, the total value of industrial output fulfilled 43 percent of the annual plan, up 30.8 percent as compared with the same period last year.

The conference pointed out: Though we have made definite achievements, the discrepancies are still great when compared with the national levels. We must be modest and cautious, guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard in a down-to-earth manner and whip up a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Taching in industry. In the second half of this year, we must continue to give free rein to the masses and do a good job of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must insure a good beginning and a good end, and carry the investigation work through to the end.

The conference held: Fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's state plans are the requirements for implementing the general task for the new period and for developing production at high speed. Hence, the following demands:

1. 6 Jul 78

G 9

PRC
EAST REGION

1. We must continue to do a good job of fighting the four joint battles of chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery, electric power and mining, and do a good job of grasping the two weak links of transportation and of iron and steel production. All circles concerned must keep the overall situation in mind, adopt effective measures and insure the smooth progress of the four joint battles.

2. We must vigorously innovate, tap potentials and transform, and energetically increase production and practice economy.

3. We must firmly grasp product quality, teach the cadres, staff and workers to grasp the concept of "putting quality first," and establish the system of quality inspection and put it on a sound basis. All those products which do not meet the standards or the contractual requirements in terms of quality, variety or specifications must not be included in the quota-fulfillment figures and must not be allowed to leave the factories. Regarding those which have already left the factories, the factories must assume full responsibility for repair, for the return of the products and for compensation. If there was any deceit in this regard and a resultant serious accident, the factories must strictly investigate and resolutely handle the matter.

4. We must continue to do a good job of turning deficits into profits. Business deficits must be eliminated within the year, and deficits of a policy nature must be reduced to the lowest possible levels. All enterprises must strive to increase capital accumulation for the state.

5. In accordance with the principle of coordination between different departments, we must do a good job of reorganizing various industrial trial points.

6. We must strengthen scientific research, vigorously pursue mass technical innovation and revolution and promote the development of production.

The conference demanded that all party committees strengthen leadership over industry. All leading comrades on the industry and communications front must improve their work style, restore and carry forward the party's excellent traditions, conduct penetrating investigations and study, pay attention to various work methods and be concerned about the lives of the masses. They must work hard in studying politics, economics, science, technology and production management, raise their levels of enterprise management, be both Red and expert, and struggle hard to fulfill the general task for the new period.

FUKIEN DAILY Editorial

HK031130Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Report on FUKIEN DAILY 30 June editorial: "Penetratingly Learn From Taching and Speed Up the Building of Taching-type Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] The editorial said: This Fukien work conference on learning from Taching in industry cited a group of Taching-type enterprises, red banner units and provincial model workers that has emerged amid the movement to learn from Taching in industry. They are models from which the staff and workers on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts should learn. In connection with actual conditions in their own localities and units, the cadres, staff and workers on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts in Fukien must further learn the fundamental experiences of Taching and the progressive experiences of the various Taching-type enterprises and standard-bearing units in Fukien, learn from the progressive ideas and deeds of the various provincial model workers, and whip up a new upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere. They must develop the national economy at high speed and march toward the four modernizations.

I. 6 Jul 78

G 10

PRC
EAST REGION

The editorial notes: In order to penetratingly learn from Taching and speed up the building of Taching-type enterprises, we must continue to do a good job of grasping the key link of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, do a good job of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, and eliminate their remnant poison of being fake left and real right. At the same time, we must do a good job of promoting the "two blows" movement, seriously study and resolutely implement the draft decision of the party Central Committee on several questions in speeding up industrial development, and do a good job of promoting the consolidation of various enterprises.

At present, we must firmly grasp the third quarter, strive to fulfill more than 75 percent of the annual plan by the end of the third quarter, and lay a solid foundation for fulfilling and striving to overfulfill the annual plans and for allowing the various economic and technical indexes of the respective enterprises to reach their highest historical levels. We must continue to do a good job of waging the four joint battles of chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery, electric power and mining, do a good job of grasping the two weak links of transportation and of iron and steel production, and strive to produce still more and still better iron, steel, chemical fertilizers, cement, farm chemicals and agricultural machinery in order to support agriculture.

FUKIEN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS WORK

HK050746Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on Overseas Chinese affairs work was recently held in Foochow. The conference participants studied the present problems in Overseas Chinese work and made arrangements for future work. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, met with all the participants and spoke at the conference.

The conference participants said: We have scored initial success in Overseas Chinese affairs work over the past 6 months. In order to do this work well in the future, we must take class struggle as the key link and, in connection with actual conditions of our province's Overseas Chinese affairs front, further expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging Overseas Chinese affairs work, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, distinguish between right and wrong in line, understand that doing Overseas Chinese affairs work well is very significant in uniting with Overseas Chinese and their families, in conducting an international antirevisionist and antihegemonist struggle and in fulfilling the general task for the new period, and further mobilize the activism of the masses of cadres in doing Overseas Chinese affairs work well.

Our main task now is to continue to implement the instructions of the central authorities on Overseas Chinese affairs work and seriously implement the party's policy on this work. We must actively promote tourism and carefully handle the remaining problems in Overseas Chinese affairs work.

The conference participants pointed out: In line with Chairman Mao's instructions on protecting the interests of Overseas Chinese and assisting the returned Overseas Chinese, and under the unified leadership of all party committees, we must really do well in receiving and resettling the Overseas Chinese expelled by the Vietnamese authorities. This is an urgent and important political task. The state Overseas Chinese farms and factories must really rectify and strengthen their leadership groups in order to change themselves into Tachai-type and Taching-type enterprises. On the basis of developing production, these farms and factories must continue to raise the living standards of their staff and workers.

I. 6 Jul 78

G 11

PRC
EAST REGION

We must make good arrangements in regard to the work and daily lives of those victimized Overseas Chinese from Vietnam who have just arrived at the farms and factories, and help them overcome difficulties in order to fully mobilize their socialist activism. We must tightly grasp the building of production bases in order to resettle returned Overseas Chinese and continue to make preparations to receive and resettle Overseas Chinese expelled by the Vietnamese authorities. We must also make reasonable arrangements for and use of those skilled Overseas Chinese in order to fully employ their expertise in contributing to the four modernizations of the motherland.

KIANGSI FIRST SECRETARY PRESIDES OVER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK031404Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kiangsi conference on education work concluded on the afternoon of 24 June after being in session for 10 days and completing the scheduled agenda. During the conference, all participants seriously listened to the transmission of the spirit of the National Conference on Education Work, and studied and discussed Chairman Mao's thinking on education, the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on education work, Vice Chairman Teng's important speech at the National Conference on Education Work and other documents from it. Through study and discussions and in close connection with actual conditions on the education front in Kiangsi, the participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their close followers in destroying our education, in disrupting our schools and in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. On the basis of distinguishing between right and wrong, they also discussed some important current issues concerning the development of education in Kiangsi and drew up plans for developing education in Kiangsi at high speed.

This conference was conducted under the direct leadership and concern of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, personally presided over the opening ceremony and spoke. Comrade Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, made a report. During the conference, Comrades Chiang Wei-ching and Huang Chih-chen also listened to the report by the leadership group of the conference.

The conference held its closing ceremony amid fervent applause on the afternoon of 24 June. Comrade (Wang Chi-ming), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, gave a summation report and Comrade Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, spoke.

The conference held: In order to promote education work at a high speed in the new historical situation, we must first launch a mass study movement to study and publicize the general task for the new period. We must closely integrate the study movement with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and obtain a clear picture of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, principles and policies and of the sinister revisionist wares of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The conference noted: The major policies of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have now been formulated and the tasks of the education front for the new period are now clear.

I. 6 Jul 78

G 12

PRC
EAST REGION

The current key issue is that all party committees must further strengthen leadership over education, firmly grasp and exercise leadership, and quickly promote education. The first secretaries of the various party committees must take charge of education. This is the fundamental guarantee for great and rapid progress in education. If the party committees determined to grasp education, they will be able to mobilize and organize the forces in various departments and circles and thus speed up the development of education.

The conference pointed out: An outstanding present task on the education front is to implement the party's principles on education and to enhance the quality of education. We must persistently adhere to the proletarian standards of quality. We must allow those who receive education to develop in a balanced way morally, intellectually and physically and to become laborers with socialist consciousness and culture.

We must do a good job of running various key schools. The various key schools must turn out more qualified people, make more outstanding achievements and create more progressive experiences. All kinds of schools at all levels must learn from one another, conduct emulation campaigns and jointly raise their standards. We must strengthen the building of the force of teachers, do a good job of running normal colleges and ceaselessly provide new strength to the force of teachers. We must vigorously develop communist labor universities and do a good job of running 21 July workers' universities. We must develop spare-time education for workers and peasants and we must actively create conditions to conduct television broadcast education and to develop correspondence education. So long as the activism of various circles in developing schools is mobilized and so long as we have done a good job of running all kinds of schools at all levels, our education will develop by leaps and bounds.

KIANGSU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON URBAN WORK GOALS

OW300304Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu provincial urban work conference came to a triumphant close on 27 June. Attending the 27 June afternoon session of the conference were responsible comrades of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Hsu Chia-tun, Wang Min-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Hui Yu-yu, Wang Ping-shih, Liu Lin, Hsu Fen-heng, Chang Chung-liang and Chen Ko-tien.

Also present were 1,400 other people including responsible comrades of the provincial military district; secretaries and deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party committee and other party organizations of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the provincial revolutionary committee; and secretaries of various prefectural and municipal party committees.

At the meeting, the namelist was read of 323 units designated by the provincial party and revolutionary committees as Taching-type enterprises for their outstanding achievements made in 1977 in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry. Citations and silk banners were presented to these units. At the same time, silk banners were presented to 17 units, named as Taching-type enterprises in 1976, that also made outstanding achievements last year.

In his speech before the close of the conference, Comrade Wang Ping-shih, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee said: This conference has been held during our country's new period of development in socialist revolution and construction as well as at an important time when we are closely following the party Central Committee, headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua, as we embark upon a new Long March. It has been held in order for us to carry out the general task for the new period, march toward the four modernizations, quicken the building of an industrial province and organize the people so as to achieve a third big development in our province's industry. This has been the first urban work conference convened by the provincial party committee since the Great Cultural Revolution.

Comrades attending the conference warmly discussed the report made by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun on behalf of the provincial party committee: "Strive to quickly build an industrial province and achieve the four modernizations in accordance with the requirements of the general task for the new period." The participants, taking this conference as a new starting point, are determined to further achieve unity in thinking among party committees at various levels, strengthen the fighting will of the cadres and masses, make a new leap forward in the national economy and promote the vigorous development of industrial production.

Comrade Wang Ping-shih emphatically pointed out: To do a good job in organizing people for achieving the third big development in our province's industry, it is necessary to increase the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry it through to the end. During the present third campaign to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to combine this campaign with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and, at the same time, do a good job in straightening things out. In collusion with Lin Piao, the gang of four had for a long time seriously interfered with and sabotaged the industrial and communications front. Their pernicious influence has permeated various fields, thus seriously confounding right and wrong lines, corrupting the fine traditions of our party and confusing people's thinking. [passage indistinct]

Some cadres now think that "because the investigations have been basically completed, the struggle against the gang of four is almost over, and the campaign is coming to an end, we can now devote ourselves to construction and production." This view is an ideological obstacle to penetratingly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four which must be resolutely surmounted. We must always keep a sober mind, have fiery revolutionary fighting will and carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

Comrade Wang Ping-shih said: In order to organize the people well for achieving the third big development in our province's industry, it is necessary to popularize throughout the province the experiences of Changchou Municipality and Wuhsi County in developing industry. In developing large and medium-sized backbone enterprises owned by all the people, Changchou Municipality has had all the people working for the collective, [words indistinct] and has enthusiastically supported and actively developed these enterprises. The experience of Wuhsi County in developing industry for the purpose of developing agriculture and using the former to promote the latter is a fine example of implementing Chairman Mao's line on industrial development and has greatly enlightened us on this question. We must popularize and apply these experiences throughout the province.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Ping-shih called on comrades attending the conference, on their return to their units, to conscientiously convey and implement the guidelines of the conference according to the actual conditions in various localities and in connection with the movement to study and popularize the general task for the new period.

In conclusion Comrade Wang Ping-shih emphasized that it is necessary to launch an extensive campaign to improve efficiency and productivity in 100 days in all industrial, communications and capital construction enterprises throughout the province. By carrying out such a campaign, we will be able to promote our work in various fields, fight a hard battle against high temperature and possible excessive rains, break with conventions and achieve high output in the third quarter of the year in order to fulfill more than 75 percent of this year's production plan. With remarkable progress made in fulfilling various economic and technical quotas, we will be able to fulfill or overfulfill this year's economic plan by the end of the year.

During the conference, the participants conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Hsu Chia-tun's report entitled "Strive To Quickly Build an Industrial Province and To Achieve the Four Modernizations in Accordance With Requirements of the General Task for the New Period." They also exchanged experiences, thus deepening their understanding of how to organize the people to make the third big development in our province's industry and of how to quickly build an industrial province.

Also speaking at the conference were Comrade Ho Ping-hao, secretary of the Changchou Municipal CCP Committee; Comrade Han Pen-chu, secretary of the Wuhsi Municipal CCP Committee; Comrade (Yu Chi), deputy secretary of the Hsuehou Municipal CCP Committee; Comrade (Ma Chao-hung), vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Comrade (Wang I-hsi), vice chairman of the Suchou Prefectural Revolutionary Committee; Comrade (Lu Ying), director of the provincial Light Industry Bureau; Comrade (Chang Yen-chi), secretary of the (Hangchiao) coal mine party committee; and Comrade (Sung Ping-shan), vice chairman of the (Nanhua) Company Revolutionary Committee, written speeches were also submitted to the conference by many other units.

KIANGSU REPORTS JANUARY-MAY INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

OW031431Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of this year, the situation on the industrial and communications front in our province has been excellent. Total value of industrial output during the period from January to May topped that for the same period last year by 23 percent. Output of major products increased every month.

As regards product quality, among 33 products examined, 28 showed better quality than in 1977, 7 reached the best level in our province while 4 matched the best national standards. Among 43 products examined for material and other consumption indices, 37 showed lower rates than last year, 10 achieved the lowest rates in Kiangsu, and 9 achieved the lowest national levels. The financial situation also improved markedly.

From January to April, 13 of the 17 plants under the provincial Metallurgical Bureau consumed 18,000 tons of coke less than in the same period last year. In the first quarter of this year, the Nanking iron and steel plant ended a long period of deficit operations and turned over to the state 1.08 million yuan in profits.

The province's total coal output from January through May was 32.5 percent more than in the same period last year.

During the same period, small chemical fertilizer plants in Kiangsu registered an average daily total output of 1,770 tons, surpassing the 1,700-ton target set by the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee for that period. From January to April, output plans for 13 of the 14 major support-agriculture products were overfulfilled. During the period, 6,960 tons of plastic sheets for farm use were produced, topping the 6,600-ton quota assigned by the provincial CCP Committee for the period. During the same period, 49 percent of the 1978 output plan for synthetic ammonia was fulfilled, 50.6 percent of that for chemical fertilizer and 56.4 percent of that for pesticides. Production of farm machines was much greater than in past years, and that of drainage and irrigation equipment was also very good. They played a positive role in effectively serving agriculture and supporting the struggle against drought.

SHANTUNG HOLDS PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S JUDICIAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK021339Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] The 12th provincial people's judicial work conference was held in Tsinan from 10 through 26 June. Present at the conference were responsible comrades of Tsinan PIA units, the Shantung Military District and provincial-level departments concerned. Also attending were responsible comrades to the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees including Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Li Chen, Wang Chung-ying, Kao Chi-yun, Sung Ching-yu, Li Tzu-chao, Lin Ping, Yao Shih-chang, Wu Kai-chang and Liu Peng. Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and Li Tzu-chao, Standing Committee member of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, addressed the conference. Wang Pao-min, president of the Shantung Provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on opinions on how to carry out the guidelines of the Eighth National People's Judicial Work Conference.

Comrades participating in the conference conscientiously studied the important instructions of central leading comrades at this conference and its guidelines, penetratingly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four in undermining the people's judicial work, exchanged experiences in how to make a success of this work, and advanced, after discussions, some suggestions on implementing these guidelines.

The conference held: Over the past 28 years, all the people's courts of our province, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and party committees at various levels, and by relying on the masses of people, have unswervingly carried out the line, principles and policies Chairman Mao formulated for judicial work, observed state law and order and, in previous political movements and frequent struggles against enemies, resolutely suppressed the sabotage activities by class enemies, punished counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, handled many contradictions among the people and extensively publicized and conducted education on the socialist legal system.

I. 6 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

VI

HONAN DAILY ON PUBLICIZING, STUDYING GENERAL TASK

JK030905Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 SK

[HONAN DAILY commentator's article: "To Further Whip up an Upsurge in Publicizing and Studying the General Task for the New Period"--date not given]

[Excerpts] It is necessary to thoroughly expose the gang of four's counterrevolutionary fake-left and real-right feature so as to distinguish right from wrong with regard to theory, ideology and line, and repudiate their counterrevolutionary ideological system. On the basis of actual conditions, each front should focus on its specific problems caused by the gang, which have the most serious and detrimental effects, in order to straighten out the various issues confused by them and to explicitly formulate its own practical line, principles and policies.

At present, it is imperative to combine the publicity and study of the general task with the one criticism and two blows movement, thoroughly root out smash-and-grabbers, have an adequate understanding of their reactionary nature and the sabotage and harm they have caused, and carry through to the end the work of rooting out smash-and-grabbers. Only by grasping the exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link can we deal blows at enemies, unite the people, sweep away obstacles, overcome difficulties, and guarantee the successful fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

The thorough movement to publicize and study the general task should be turned into one for mobilizing various fronts to vigorously build socialism, so as to promote the further development of the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and to learn from Tachai in agriculture. It is essential to urge the masses of cadres and people to earnestly discuss and revise their own units' plans for fulfilling the general task, and map out effective measures. It is necessary to further implement the party's various policies such as those on the economy, on cadres and on intellectuals, so that the initiative from all sources will be fully boosted. All professions and trades should create a new high tide in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, [words indistinct] and studying modern scientific knowledge and skills in production and management. It is necessary to launch socialist emulation drives and acclaim and award in a big way the advanced units and heroes that have achieved outstanding results in scientific research and production.

It is a political task to widely and thoroughly publicize and study the general task for the new period. All party committees should attach great importance to this task, formulate concrete plans for it and conscientiously strengthen leadership over it. This is a fundamental guarantee for the successful performance of this task. As in our previous movement to publicize the new constitution, we should use the same methods: in haste, leaders take the lead in publicizing and lecturing, in training for publicizing, explaining [words indistinct] and grasp typical examples to promote the movement, over the situation and give effective guidance to and continuously deepen the movement to publicize and study the general task for the new period.

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN HUPEH WILL AFFECT EARLY RICE

HK031320Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 HK

[Text] According to the forecast of the Wuhan Central Meteorological Station, most parts of Hupeh will have continuous high temperatures and southerly winds during the next 10 days.

I. 6 Jul 78

H 2

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

This will greatly affect the growth of early rice in various places. The agriculture office of the provincial party committee has demanded that various places take the following urgent measures in order to reduce the loss, combat drought and reap a bumper harvest:

1. Irrigate fields more often, fully satisfy the demand made by early rice for water and regulate the temperatures of the fields.
2. Fully utilize various types of spraying machines and equipment to water and reduce the temperatures of the early rice fields and to raise the humidity. The best time to spray and reduce the temperatures of the early rice fields is between 0800 and 1100 and between 1500 and 1700 every day. Some places can also spray chemicals to prevent insect diseases and spray fertilizers around roots.
3. Strengthen leadership and mobilize the masses. Leaders must take the lead in pooling the wisdom and efforts of the masses to strive to reap a big bumper harvest of early rice this year.

FIRST SECRETARY AT KWANGSI PEASANTS ASSOCIATION PLENUM

HK050755Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The second regional Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Association held its fourth enlarged plenum between 25 June and 1 July in Nanning. The plenum was attended by 203 people. "Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and Chin Ying-chi, Tu I, Hsiao Han, Chao Hsin-Jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Tsen Kuo-Jung, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liang Hua-hsin, Chou Kuang-chun, Huang Jung and Ho I-Jan, responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, met with all the participants. Tu I, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Association, and Liang Hua-hsin, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting."

The plenum participants studied the instructions of Chairmen Mao and Hua and other relevant documents on rural economic work, studied the general task for the new period, exposed and criticized the gang of four and vowed to contribute to the rapid development of agriculture. The participants said: "We must carry out our work focusing on the general task for the new period. We must continue to organize the cadres of poor and lower-middle peasants associations and poor and lower-middle peasants to seriously study and popularize the general task for the new period in order to enable everyone to understand the general task and to implement it."

The participants called on poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members throughout the region to actively participate in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, to participate in the "one criticism and two blows" movement and to implement the party's rural economic policy.

KWANGTUNG HOLDS MEETING TO STUDY MAO'S 1962 TALK

HK031347Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] While commemorating the founding anniversary of our party, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has promulgated great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee.

On 1 July, Standing Committee members of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairmen of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary and Leading comrades of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee and of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees gathered to seriously study Chairman Mao's important talk.

Comrade Hsi Chang-hsun, second secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP committee, presided over the study meeting. He said: Today is the 57th anniversary of the founding of our party. We must study well Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged working conference of the CCP Central Committee. Chairman Mao's important talk is a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of important historical and current significance. We must read it repeatedly. We must regard it as a document which everyone should read in studying to rectify work style.

After discussing rectification of work style at the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, we feel that it is particularly important to study Chairman Mao's important talk in connection with the situation today. Comrade Hsi Chang-hsun suggested that the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee should immediately issue a circular, demanding that the Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres in Kwangtung seriously study this brilliant work of Chairman Mao and read and explain it to the masses.

Many of the comrades at the study meeting in fact attended the enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee in January 1962 and listened to Chairman Mao's talk. Now that they have studied it once again, they feel particularly familiar with it.

The participants held that, at present, all party committees have gradually launched the rectification of work style work and that we must take Chairman Mao's important talk as the guiding thought and as a document for the rectification of work style which everyone should read. It is a sharp ideological weapon which Chairman Mao has bequeathed us.

The participants held that, to carry forward democracy and carry out democratic centralism, the key link rests with all leadership groups with the spirit of the rectification of the work style of Yenan. It is imperative that we fully carry forward democracy and modestly listen to the views of the masses. Once the activism of the cadres and masses is mobilized, it will be easy to solve the various current problems in our work, and the backward features of agricultural production in Kwangtung will certainly be changed very quickly.

Party Issues Circular

HK031335Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0450 GMT 2 Jul 78 HR

[Text of Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee 1 July circular on studying Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee]

[Text] Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged work conference of the CCP central committee in January 1962 is a Marxist document of great historical and current significance. It is a sharp weapon for penetratingly exposing and criticizing the antiparty clique of Lin Biao and the gang of four. All party committees must immediately organize the party members, cadres and masses to study it in a popular manner.

I. 6 Jul 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

They must organize all leading cadres and guides to read it to the masses and to give various explanations.

All the party committees in Kwangtung have now gradually begun rectification of work style. We must take Chairman Mao's brilliant work as a document for this rectification which everyone should read. We must penetratingly study it amid work style rectification. We must insure that we profoundly understand the great significance of Chairman Mao's instruction, "There should be full democracy both inside and outside the party, that is, democratic centralism should be practiced in earnest in both spheres." In the rectification of work style, we must also resolutely implement Chairman Mao's instructions, fully carry forward democracy, allow people to speak out, and restore and carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style.

We must use this document as our weapon in exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in opposing Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, in sabotaging democratic centralism and in exercising fascist dictatorship over the masses. At the same time, we must conduct criticism and self-criticism, seriously sum up both the positive and negative experiences in our work, and thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison and influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must correct past mistakes, mobilize the activism of the masses both inside and outside the party, and struggle hard to fulfill the masses both inside and outside the party, and struggle hard to fulfill the strategic plan of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for grasping the key link in bringing about great order across the land and the general task for the new period.

BRIEFS

HUPEH COAL PRODUCTION--Under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and through the efforts of the staff and workers on the coal front, Hupeh has overfulfilled the half-year crude coal production plan 7 days ahead of schedule. The output of crude coal increased by 28 percent as compared with the same period of last year, setting a record. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK]

HUPEH SUMMER GRAIN--Hupeh fulfilled its summer grain procurement task by 25 June. Hsiangyang Prefecture fulfilled the summer grain procurement task by 20 June. Huanggang, Hsiaokan, Chingchou and Hsienning prefectures and Huangshih Municipality have also overfulfilled their tasks. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK]

HUPEH LEADERS RECEIVE ATHLETES--The 1978 national boat racing competition ended on 29 June in Wuhan. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, Wang Chun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chiao Te-hsiu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee; and Hsu Tao-chi, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, watched the competition and met with the athletes. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK]

I. 6 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

SZECHWAN HOLDS FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

HK041320Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Szechwan provincial conference on farmland capital construction sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee was held from 16 to 26 June in Chengtu." The conference transmitted and studied the instructions on farmland capital construction of Chairman Hua and the central authorities' leading comrades.

During the conference, Comrade Chao Zu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, [passage indistinct].

"The conference called on all to personally grasp planning and organize the planning ranks comprising cadres, the masses and technical personnel." The conference conscientiously studied the concrete guiding principles and measures for farmland capital construction in this province.

It also discussed the relationship between farmland capital construction and scientific farming. The participants unanimously held that it is imperative to integrate farmland capital construction with scientific farming.

SZECHWAN ATTAINS RECORD SUMMER HARVEST

OW020950Y Peking NCHA in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Chengtu, 2 Jul (HSINHUA)--The total summer harvest in Szechwan this year hit an all time high, with a ten per cent increase in grain over 3,700,000 hectares and a 20 per cent increase in rapeseed compared with last year.

Szechwan, the most densely populated of China's provinces, used to be known as the country's granary. But, in the last few years, the gang of four's interference there caused such a great drop in grain yield that in 1976, the province had to import grain from other provinces. Since overthrow of the gang the provincial party committee has assiduously carried out the party's economic policy in rural areas and had aroused the peasants' enthusiasm. In 1977, the province had an increase of 2,650,000 tons of grain, mostly of wheat, and the bad situation was completely reversed.

Last winter the province increased the acreage sown to over-winter crops. Since last autumn rainfall has been very infrequent, the provincial party committee decided to change a proportion of the paddy fields over to dry fields planted with over-winter crops. In Nanchung Prefecture where drought was serious, the summer grain crop acreage was expanded by 66,000 hectares. With good field management and more fertilizer the total yield for the prefecture was increased by 15 per cent. The average per hectare yield in Wenchang Prefecture, which has a good irrigation system, jumped from 2.5 tons last year to over 3 tons this year.

The sprinkler system for irrigation built in the last two years to cover 200,000 hectares of dry hilly land has proved effective.

Szechwan produces two crops a year. After the good summer harvest, commune members are enthusiastically delivering grain to the state and selling surplus grain. The autumn crops, chiefly rice, corn and sweet potatoes are growing well and the commune members are tending them with great care.

LIU TZU-HOU ATTENDS HOPEI GANG CRITICISM MEETING

OW030411Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] From 14 to 25 June, the Hopei provincial party committee held a report meeting on the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. At the meeting, participants reported on the status of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. They summed up and exchanged experiences gained in the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang. Their experiences included ways of differentiating between the correct and erroneous lines, and launching the "two-blows" movement in connection with the actual situation. They also explained how to straighten things out, implement policies and strive to accomplish the general task for the new period. Participants in the meeting also studied how to further intensify the great political struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Those who attended the meeting included responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal party committees; responsible comrades of the Huapei [north China] oilfield and the party committees of some counties and major industrial plants and mines; responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee; and responsible comrades of various mass organizations in the province. Also present at were members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting and addressed it. Comrade Ma Hui, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a summing-up report at the meeting.

In his report, Comrade Ma Hui said that since the beginning of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, Hopei Province had made great achievements and [words indistinct] and had made arrangements for further intensifying the struggle.

Comrade Ma Hui said: Acting in accordance with the plan laid out by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we have launched the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four throughout the province since October 1977. All party committees have done their utmost for the struggle. They have boldly mobilized the masses, considered the actual situation, concentrated on getting results and integrated the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with the exposure and criticism of the gang of four. They have intensified the movement step by step. In general, the movement is developing soundly and we have made very remarkable achievements. We have achieved great success in investigation work and dealt smashing blows at the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their followers, we have basically completed the investigation of individuals involved in and the incidents connected with the conspiratorial activities carried out by the gang of four to usurp party and state power. Class alignment has essentially become clear. Various localities have firmly grasped the key link, exposure and criticism of the gang of four; waged step by step a "two blows" movement, namely, a movement to deal blows both to class enemies for their destructive activities and to capitalist forces for their wild attacks, and thus have undermined the gang's social base. In the course of the criticism of the gang and the "two blows" movement, 574 communes and 1,138 production brigades in the rural areas have carried out party consolidation and rectification. On the industrial front, some 1,800 enterprises have made self-evaluations and have fully solved the problem of impurities in ideology, organization and work style.

The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four has brought about a new leap forward in industrial and agricultural production. In the first 5 months of this year, total output value of the industrial front hit an all-time high--32.2 percent above that of the corresponding period in 1977. On the agricultural front, the bumper harvests of summer crops this year are the best in history. The income in the first 5 months was also the highest in history as it increased by 51.4 percent compared with the first 5 months of 1977. An excellent and prosperous situation also exists in science and technology, culture and education, public health and on other fronts. A new upsurge of economic and cultural construction has begun.

In his report, Comrade Ma Hui emphatically pointed out how to further intensify the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four:

1. The primary task of the third campaign is to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and its manifestations and thoroughly eliminate the gang's pernicious influence. The exposure and criticism of the gang of four should be combined with the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao's line. Lin Biao and the gang of four belonged to the same clique. They joined forces long ago to sabotage the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. They did every evil together. In the guise of leftists, they pursued an ultrarightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the same reactionary ideology. They pursued the same criminal objective of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism. It was due to the gang's protection that Lin Biao's many crimes and fallacies were not duly criticized as they should have been.
2. We should make every effort to do a good job in investigation work. In general, the province has made great achievements in investigation work. However, some localities and units have not yet (?completed) this work. They must firmly step it up.
3. We should wage a large-scale, step by step "two blows" struggle under proper leadership.

The "two blows" struggle is a serious struggle to undermine the social base of the gang of four and defend the socialist system of public ownership. It meets the urgent need for rapidly developing the national economy and is strongly demanded by the broad masses. We must make great efforts to wage this struggle in a down-to-earth way, just as we did during the years of land reform, suppression of counterrevolutionaries, the struggle against the "four evils" and the "five evils," and the "four clean-ups" movements.

Leading cadres in various localities should take a clear-cut political stand, stand in the van of the struggle and lead the masses in waging a tit for tat struggle against class enemies and capitalist forces. Leading cadres should educate those comrades in leading groups who have committed mistakes so that they will correct their mistakes, put down their burdens and join the struggle. Work teams should be assigned to a few units in which leading groups have serious problems in order to help those units solve their problems.

4. We should seriously readjust our work. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must thoroughly check all of our work. A checkup means revolution. It also means taking action to wipe out chaos and restore order.

1. 6 Jul 78

K 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

5. We should firmly implement party policies. We should firmly implement the party's policies on cadres, intellectuals and the struggle against our enemies.

We should firmly implement the party's economic policies, particularly the distribution policy, and insure "more income for more production" and "more pay for more work" in distribution. The industrial and communications fronts should seriously study and implement the "thirty articles on industry." The leading cadres in various localities should take the lead in studying policies, accurately publicize them and be good examples in implementing them.

In conclusion, Comrade Ma Hui emphatically pointed out: The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is a great revolution. In order to further enhance the excellent situation, all leading cadres should concentrate their energy on solving urgent problems encountered in revolution and production in the course of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four in July, August and September this year. In short, leading comrades in various localities should go to the forefront, conduct study and investigation to find out major problems and seriously solve them. They should fully arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses to make a leap forward in production this year.

TIENTSIN GARRISON MEETINGS CONVEY HUA DIRECTIVE

SK051410Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] During the past few days, the Tientsin Garrison has convened all kinds of meetings at every level to relay and study the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin. A new atmosphere of exposing and criticizing the gang of four is prevailing everywhere.

On 23 June, organizations under the direct control of the Tientsin Garrison and its affiliated units and families of staff and workers held a denunciation rally. At the rally leading comrades, along with representatives of organization, PLA units, prefectural and county militia departments, in light of the reality of militia building and army building, thoroughly exposed and relentlessly criticized the gang of four for its crimes in undermining army work, militia building and the work of being prepared against war. In their speeches, all participants pointed out that the gang's followers in Tientsin paid no attention to the directive of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee concerning the work of being prepared against war, thus making this work throughout Tientsin lag behind many fraternal provinces and municipalities. They used their power and played tricks to disintegrate the unity between the army and government and army and civilians, as well as the unity within the army--greatly corrupting the fine tradition and workstyle of the party and army.

The rally called on commanders and fighters to study and implement the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to Tientsin and combine it with the study and implementation of the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference, and to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order in the army so as to push forward army and militia building and all work of being prepared against war along with all the Tientsin people--thus placing Chairman Hua's mind and the party Central Committee at ease.

YANG I-CHEN ADDRESSES REOPENED HEILUNGKIANG CCP SCHOOL

OWO41431Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Amid the upsurge among the people of the province to earnestly study, propagate and implement the general task for the new period, the reinstituted Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee party school held a ceremony on 1 July marking the opening of the first reading class for cadres at or above county level and of the study class for cadres in charge of theoretical propaganda.

Attending the ceremony were Comrades Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and concurrently party secretary and president of the provincial CCP Committee's party school; Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and concurrently deputy party secretary and first vice president of the party school; Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, Chen Lei and Wang Chin-tzu, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Chang Hsiu-chih and Yuan Yu-cheng, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; (Hsu Piao) and Hou Chieh, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; responsible comrades of departments, offices, commissions and bureaus under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; and responsible comrades of the (Chinese Academy) of Social Sciences.

Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and concurrently deputy party secretary and first vice president of the provincial CCP Committee party school, officiated at the ceremony. Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and concurrently party secretary and president of the party school, delivered a speech

In his speech, Comrade Yang I-chen said: The provincial CCP Committee's party school begins these classes at a time when an excellent situation prevails in the country and in the province. The cadres attend these classes in order to arm themselves with the great theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to enhance their understanding of this theory, to sum up the experiences they accumulated and the lessons they learned in the 9th, 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines, to heighten their party spirit and to transform their work style so as to be able to contribute to the new Long March and to the glorious but arduous task of accomplishing the four modernizations.

After discussing the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's great instructions and brilliant practice in attaching importance to the work of running party schools and in educating cadres with Marxist theory, Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: Before the Great Cultural Revolution, all party schools in our province were run in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching. Take for instance the provincial CCP Committee's party schools. As early as in 1948, before they merged into one province, the former Heilungkiang Province and Shungkiang Province established party schools under the provincial CCP committees. At these party schools, cadres were organized to systematically study Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao and to understand the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in an all-round manner. These party schools stressed that cadres should (grasp) the spirit and essence in conducting study, master the viewpoint, concepts and methods of the teacher of revolution in observing and solving theory with practice and carry forward the fine tradition and party work style.

By the time the Great Cultural Revolution started, these party schools had trained some 34,000 party members and cadres and had played an active role in building the party's ideology and theory and in socialist revolution and construction in our province.

Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: In order to carry out their sinister scheme aimed at usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four did their utmost to undermine party building and obstruct and interfere in the party members' study of Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao. Confounding right and wrong and concocting slanders, they framed all kinds of charges against party schools and went all out to advocate the smashing of party schools. In 1968, that person who peddled the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of "fake left but real right" in our province closed down party schools at all levels in the province. The principal responsible person of the previous provincial CCP Committee and the former principal responsible person of the present provincial CCP Committee also opposed the running of party schools and forbade the reinstitution of party schools. At that time, anybody who talked about running party schools was labeled a "restorationist." The party schools remained closed for 10 years, seriously damaging these schools. What is more serious is that the negation of the party members' right to attend party schools affected the party members' and cadres' theoretical level, destroyed their work style and weakened their party spirit.

We must conscientiously sum up the experience in running party schools, effectively do a good job in running the reinstituted party schools, and organize the students of these schools to diligently study Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao in order to understand comprehensively and accurately the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and rectify right and wrong concerning the line, theory and ideology, which have been confounded by Lin Piao and the gang of four. One of the important tasks in eliminating chaos and restoring order is to eliminate the chaos created by Lin Piao and the gang of four by distorting and damaging Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Yang I-chen said: Lin Piao openly attacked and negated Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin by asking people to devote 99 percent of their time to studying the works of Chairman Mao, thus actually asking the people not to study the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The most malicious trick of Lin Piao and the gang of four manifested itself in their unscrupulous fabrication of so-called theories of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Lin Piao and the gang of four camouflaged their counterrevolutionary ultrarightist essence with ultraleftist expressions. In order to unmask their real nature, we must thoroughly study a number of books and really master the fundamental truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

The current curriculum at the party school is a slight abridgement of the subjects required for study by the party Central Committee's party school. It includes articles chosen from the "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," the "Selected Works of Lenin" and the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," which constitute the most fundamental and principal works on theory. I hope you will study these articles thoroughly.

Comrade Yang I-chen said: In studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, it is necessary to pay attention to upholding and carrying forward the fine study style of integrating theory with practice. The purpose of studying theory is to use it as guidance in practice and to transform the objective world. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to use theory, first of all, to transform one's own subjective world. In other words, it is necessary to use the viewpoint, concepts and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to examine one's behavior in the 9th, 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines.

I. 6 Jul 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Comrade Yang I-chen said: Our province faces the important mission of carrying out the general task for the new period. After the Fifth NPC, the provincial CCP Committee, on the basis of the plan for developing the national economy, formulated a plan for developing the national economy in our province in the next 8 years. The execution of this plan represents a new struggle which calls for efforts to raise our understanding and improve our style and method of work as well as our willingness and ability to study. We must earnestly study the new constitution and the new problems facing us so as to understand the new situation and fulfill our tasks. We must study well the various practical and theoretical problems by using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought as our guide. At the same time, we must study production management, science and technology and specialized knowledge so that we can become expert in both political and economic work, understand better the rules governing socialist economic construction and lead our work to advance along the socialist path at all times.

Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out: Our wise leader Chairman Hua has called on us to turn party schools into a staunch base for studying, propagating and defending Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and into models in reviving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition. This is the task as well as the policy concerning party schools which we must resolutely implement.

In conclusion, Comrade Yang I-chen said: In light of the needs of the general task for the new period, our wise leader Chairman Hua regards study as a strategic task. He has called for launching a new and sustained study movement and has issued the fighting call: "Study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again." We must make use of the good opportunity of being able to study at the party school. By studying hard and vigorously, we must strive to bring about a genuine leap forward in our thinking, raise our understanding, change our work style and enhance our party spirit so that we can carry out the new Long March and greet our new fighting tasks with a new mental outlook.

Comrade (Chang Hsia-te), deputy party secretary and vice president of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee's party school, in dealing with teaching guidelines, discussed questions concerning [words indistinct], integrating theory with practice, broadening one's thinking, transforming one's work style and enhancing one's party spirit. In their speeches, representatives of students of the reading and study classes pledged to live up to the expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee headed by him and to successfully complete their study tasks in accordance with the requirements set by the provincial CCP Committee and its party school.

LIAONING DAILY REFLECTS ON MODEL CADRE WORK STYLE

SK050815Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts of LIAONING DAILY "commentator's article": "Leading Cadres Should Have a Good Work Style"--date not given]

[Text] On the question of how a Communist Party member and a revolutionary cadre should handle the revolutionary undertakings assigned to him by the party, and with what attitude and work style the assignments given by the party and the people should be fulfilled, Comrade (Yu Hai-wen), secretary of (Hsiaotuoyingtzu) commune party committee, has made touching [words indistinct].

However, this is not exactly something that is easy to implement or to continue to carry forward. His most valuable feature lay in his spirit of getting on with the job and setting an example by personally taking part in it. He never spoke idly or boasted, pursued undeserved credit, or did things for sham, like a {words indistinct}, but immersed himself in hard work and exerted all his energy for the work of leading the masses in the struggle to learn from Tachai. He really exerted all mental effort and disregarded his personal safety in doing work. As he worked energetically and perseveringly, there was force in what he said and dignity in what he commended. Therefore, he could, in reality, boost the socialist enthusiasm of the people, enabling the commune, which had always had difficulties, to greatly change its outlook in a short period of 5 years and become an advanced unit in learning from Tachai. This fact vividly demonstrates that it is not difficult for a locality or a unit to bring about rapid agricultural development and that they have promising prospects for improving their outlook, if they have a good guide.

Great energy can be engendered only by great goals. The spirit of Comrade (Yu Hai-wen) who displayed such energy emerged from his profound class feeling toward the party and the people, as well as from his strong sense of responsibility for the party cause and the people's interests. Being a Communist Party member, when the party sent him to a locality to work, assuming the work of changing the outlook of the place as his glorious mission, he shouldered the burden and never forgot even a moment the party's trust and the people's aspirations. It was because of his strong sense of responsibility that he always felt that there was insufficient time and that he did not do enough work. He even paid little attention to his home, well-being or health. He worked by night, neglecting his sleep and meals all the year round and thus devoted his entire body and soul to the people of (Hsiaotuoyingtzu). Such a high sense of responsibility is the most valuable political quality of a Communist Party member and a revolutionary cadre. In the new Long March, how badly we need numbers of socialist men of action like him who possess a high sense of responsibility and dedicated spirit.

In the past few years, due to the confusion of right and wrong and the reversion of honorable standards and shame brought about by the gang of four, people's thinking was seriously corrupted and the party's work style was ruined. The revolutionary sense of responsibility of some comrades has gradually declined and that of some comrades has even disappeared. Some people have looked for a life of ease and security, feared hard work, idly clamored and were hesitant about studying. Even though those people worked for years in some localities, they failed to bring about changes in natural features and in the people's mental outlook. Nevertheless, they were mentally untroubled. How great the gap between this state of spirit and the pace of the whole party and the people throughout the country in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and in marching toward the four modernizations!

Leading cadres should have a good work style. The more good cadres there are like Comrade (Yu Hai-wen), the faster the pace of socialist revolution and construction will be and the greater the guarantee for accomplishing the general task for the new period.

SHENSI ISSUES REGULATIONS CONCERNING RURAL POLICIES

HK301310Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee has issued regulations concerning certain current problems in the rural economic policies, demanding that all party organizations levels strengthen rural management, unswervingly implement the party's rural economic policies and rapidly promote agriculture in the province in order to contribute toward fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The regulations noted: Due to interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four, the rural economic policies became chaotic in many communes and brigades, indigenous policies ran rampant, people increased production without increasing income and distribution plans were not made good. This situation seriously damaged the peasants' socialist activism and affected the development of agricultural production.

"Since the gang of four were smashed, the provincial CCP Committee has acted in the spirit of the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and conducted investigation and study in order to solve the problem of why the policies were not implemented. Under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, the prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province have unfolded since the second half of last year an all-round investigation into the rural economic policies. Some 2,700 cadres took part in the investigation. They investigated 438 communes and 987 brigades and compiled over 750 investigation items. Through the investigation, they got a general picture of the current outstanding problems in the management of the communes and brigades."

On the basis of various investigations and studies, the provincial CCP Committee has laid down regulations on certain current problems in the rural economic policies. These regulations have now been issued in draft form and include 17 articles: "1) On the question of the system of ownership; 2) persistently implement the principles of taking grain as the key link and insuring development; 3) carry out farmland capital construction in a big way; 4) it is necessary to speed up efforts to bring about a big development of commune and brigade enterprises; 5) seriously do a good job in allocating, employing and managing the rural labor force; 6) it is necessary to adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor; 7) put labor organization on a sound basis and strengthen the production responsibility system; 8) seriously do a good job of remuneration for the peasants' labor; 9) put into effect economic accounting and strengthen planning management; 10) persistently run the communes with diligence and thrift and strengthen fiscal management; 11) set up the system of 'two basics to insure one basic'; 12) seriously do a good job of distribution in the communes; 13) seriously do a good job of grain distribution; 14) in all capital construction, it is necessary to pay attention to economic use of land; 15) correctly view the peasants' domestic sideline occupations; 16) it is necessary to respect the production teams' right of self-determination and to lighten their burden; 17) it is necessary to run the communes and brigades democratically."

In order to implement this draft, the provincial CCP Committee has issued an important circular, pointing out: "The serious implementation of the party's rural economic policies for the current stage is of great importance for mobilizing the peasants' socialist activism, consolidating and developing the collective economy of the people's communes, unfolding in depth the movement to learn from Tachai, developing agricultural production rapidly and achieving the modernization of agriculture."

I. 6 Jul 78

M 2

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

The provincial CCP Committee has demanded that all party organizations grasp the implementation of the rural policies as a major task. All prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must arrange for implementing the regulations laid down by the provincial CCP Committee.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES SINKIANG MEETING ON MAO 1962 TALK

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[Text] On the afternoon of 1 July, the Sinkiang autonomous regional party committee held a discussion meeting of cadres at and above the bureau level on the study of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees attended the meeting including Wang Feng, (Chou Jen-shan), Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chi Kuo, (Yang Ko), (Tan Chin-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, Chang Ssu-ming and (Tien Chung). Some 450 people attended the meeting including responsible persons of the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional CPCC Committee; responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees; and members of the leading group of the autonomous regional science conference. The meeting was presided over by (Chou Jen-shan), secretary of the autonomous regional party committee.

At this lively meeting, many participants vied to speak. Their consensus was: This brilliant work of Chairman Mao is a powerful ideological weapon for us in the current struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for us in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions, strengthening the party's democratic centralism and further uniting, mobilizing and organizing the whole party, the whole army and people throughout the country for accomplishing the general task for the new period.

This brilliant work is an important Marxist document whose basic concepts have been tested by history. It completely meets our needs for accomplishing the general task for the new period. On the occasion of the 57th founding anniversary of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China and as the Chinese people are closely following the wise leader Chairman Hua on the start of our new Long March, the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant work and the whole party's organized study of it have great significance for our efforts in clarifying right and wrong with regard to ideology, theory and political line; overcoming difficulties on our road ahead; and insuring implementation of the line of the 11th party congress and accomplishment of the general task for the new period.

Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, addressed the meeting. He said: On this occasion marking the 57th birthday of our party, Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" has been published. Many comrades have very good opinions of our actual situation, but please continue to study hard.

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Chairman Mao's brilliant work focused on democratic centralism, the practice of seeking truth from facts and the mass line--traditions and the work style of our party. Lin Piao and the gang of four sabotaged our party's ideological building and work style and created serious consequences. We must thoroughly criticize them and eliminate their pernicious influence. At present, we are still facing resistance to exposure and criticism of the gang of four in Sinkiang. I presented a clear account of this problem at the autonomous regional science conference and, therefore, I will not repeat it here.

He said: Leading comrades are present at this meeting. We should seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant work and firmly promote the movement to expose, criticize and investigate. Some comrades who have committed mistakes of one kind or another should own up to their wrongs in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. Any problem can be solved if one boldly mobilizes the masses, discusses problems with them and listens to them. If, on the contrary, one continues to fail in practicing democracy, he will fall sooner or later. Many units have failed in getting the movement started or have failed to make progress in it. However, problems that exist at lower levels actually originate from above. I hope that our comrades will use Chairman Mao's brilliant work as a weapon, consider the actual situation of our units, consciously improve our work style, increase our confidence, strengthen unity and take even bigger strides in the new Long March.

Toward the end of the discussion meeting, Comrade (Chou Jen-shan) called on all party organizations to seriously organize party members and cadres to study Chairman Mao's brilliant work, use Chairman Mao's brilliant thought as a weapon for exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging the party's ideological building and democratic life, and conduct exposure and criticism in light of the actual situation. He said that, without destruction, there would be no construction and that, without penetrating criticism of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we would be unable to carry forward the party's glorious traditions and work style.

He expressed the hope that comrades who have made mistakes would seriously conduct self-criticism, increase their confidence, modestly accept criticism and supervision by the masses and use criticism and self-criticism as a weapon for promoting the party's unity and stabilizing the life of the party.

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